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THE VIEWPOINT AS TO WAR.

In a plank in one of those momentary political architectural structures called platforms that are erected every four years by the elder statesmen of the several parties for their candidates to stand upon while the campaign is in progress appears the sentence, "this wasteful and bloody war." This characterization of the great war which is stirring the blood of every European nation is born of the pacifist spirit, represents the pacifist viewpoint as to war, is totally false and misleading, and, unhappily for our country, lives to spread its poison through the veins of our national thought and spirit. It ignores the finest aspect of war, which is too seldom referred to. This is the faith that only through war do the best things come to man, only through war does he reach higher achievement as an individual and as a nation.

Out of that vast intermingling of human intercourse and human aspiration whose record is called history there are three events that must stand as resplendent beacons to all Americans. These are the War for Independence, the French Revolution, the War of the Rebellion. They realized democracy for all the people of two great nations, welded them into a whole that seemingly never will be broken. They were not brought about without the accompaniment of things most of us would have wished the world was spared. But, and this is the element too often overlooked by the pacifist preacher, they were accompanied by an uplifting of the individual and national spirit that still is vivid enough to make the heart of man beat merely over the memory of those great outbursts of emotion, patriotism, high resolve. It is not easy to recall a figure among the world's great thinkers and writers more remote from the accepted things of war than Ruskin. Yet that great preacher of the importance and value of esthetic things has written that nothing worth while in the history of the world was ever brought about except through war. And that is simply a statement of a great truth which cannot be denied. There is no religion that has not been based on eternal conflict, the conquest of man's better nature over his worser one. In fact religion is best typified as an eternal warfare that only ends with the grave.

What could better illustrate the second and finer aspect of war we have stated than conditions which have arisen among the great nations abroad? France, that had become used to being called a decadent nation, has risen to a place through this war that is at once the wonder and the admiration of the world. Germany has given a superb illustration of a people fighting unitedly for its existence and spreading its influence as a highly efficient nation even among its rivals in actual warfare and in the more subtle economic struggle. The curse of Great Britain, the dominance of the caste spirit, is being gradually wiped out as the war progresses, and she is learning through bitter travail the lesson of the worth of real democracy. The Russia of the Japanese War has almost ceased to be. War has brought to her governing classes a realization of the fact that the old bureaucratic and aristocratic spirit which dominated its government for centuries is something that must be put behind her if she is to go forward in the world with her allies and her enemies. That war has its terrors all men know. But it also has its sublimities, out of which come human progress, the realization of human aspiration. And when these great ends are realized there can be nothing truly "wasteful" about war. It is the misapprehension of the spirit in which the nations of Europe are waging the great contest transforming the civilized world, that brings us into disrepute abroad and fixes upon us the

ineffaceable stamp of a nation so absorbed in the contemplation of material things that it has no proper appreciation of the nobler emotions that dignify and elevate humanity and save nations from the decay that, as all history shows, follows the growth of luxury and the decay of manhood.

MOBILIZING OUR INDUSTRIES.

From the canvass of American industries made by the committee on industrial preparedness of the Naval Consulting Board a large mass of material is being assembled and tabulated in the offices of the board in the Engineering Societies Building in New York city before being sent to Washington for the benefit of the War and Navy Departments. The field work of this industrial inventory of nearly 100,000 manufacturers is being done by 30,000 engineers in every state, Alaska and the District of Columbia. W. S. Gifford is in charge of the tabulation, and as a precaution against possible visitors who might turn the information to un-American uses every door, window and transom of the offices used for this purpose is wired by an electric protective agency.

State directors have reported to Howard E. Coffin that all elements of business life agree with the wisdom of the committee's plans for establishing annual "educational" orders in small quantities for munitions of war. The idea is to teach each manufacturer to turn out in time of peace some one war commodity best suited to his output. Mr. Coffin said on this point:

"Not only will the adoption of this plan be a mighty protection to the nation, but by actually creating hundreds of new sources for the skilled, swift and abundant production of war munitions will lay for all time the ghost of the ammunition trust. This program will do more than that—it will spread the munition producing units, which one day will be so vital to our continued existence as a nation, over the country and away from the unprotected seaboard. It is equally vital that Congressional legislation for a sane and comprehensive industrial preparedness should make mandatory the systematic carrying on by the Government in the future of such work as is now being done voluntarily by the engineers."

The adaptability of factories ordinarily producing the most peaceful of wares is disclosed in letters received by the committee in response to its inquiries. A button maker thought his machines could be used for small munitions work. A sash chain maker believed he could with little difficulty produce cartridge clips for rifles and machine guns. A manufacturer of threshing machinery was sure he could make 600 6-inch shells a day. A maker of underwear said he could turn out bandages and other knit goods for the Army and Navy and the Red Cross. A drug manufacturing company said it could use a considerable portion of its product in making cordite for shells. A New York foundry informed the committee that it was well equipped to turn out tools and machinery for small arms and ammunition. A maker of belting even suggested that he could produce webbing with which to fasten equipment on soldiers. The committee has learned that a dye factory may be converted in a week or ten days into a plant for the production of high explosives.

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States has begun a movement to help this idea of the mobilizing of the industrial forces of the United States, full credit for which should go to Secretary of the Navy Daniels, who originally suggested the general scheme of mobilization. According to the Chamber of Commerce plan, the leading manufacturers of the country would voluntarily relinquish large profits and marshal their resources for the benefit of the Government at the minimum cost. As an illustration of how this scheme works the Chamber of Commerce points out that after inspection by an officer of the Staff of Industrial Mobilization a plant would be informed what it could make best in the way of war materials and would be supplied with the necessary government drawings to enable the plant to provide itself with a complete set of tools, dies, etc., for making that particular product. The concern would be given an annual order in peace times to enable its staff to become familiar with turning out that product, and also a contract would be made with the plant for the taking over of the plant and its force of men by the Government in case of war at a price that would be a "living wage" to the stockholders, but not large enough to create a profit interest in war.

In addition to this economic phase of the Chamber's plans, those who are behind the movement have worked out a system of "industrial arsenals," to be located on the principal traffic arteries of the United States. These arsenals, instead of housing ammunition and ordnance, will be repositories for working plans for mass production of munitions on a large scale. The Chamber of Commerce committees who have discussed this matter have formulated the "industrial arsenal" plan as a result of observation of the difficulties in England at the outbreak of the European war. It took England, they say, a full year to overcome difficulties which the "industrial arsenal" system would obviate completely.

"It is characteristic of the British press that in references made to the arrival of Russian troops in France very little stress has been laid upon the circumstance as an illustration of sea power," says the Army and Navy Gazette, of London. "The distance from which the troops were brought, including the land travel, was, of course, greater than any covered by other bodies of soldiers which have been moved overseas. The water passage was not so long as that from the dominions in the Pacific. In neither case, however, could the transfer have been made were it not for the assertion of our su-

periority in the North Sea. As Mr. Balfour said in December last, the Grand Fleet had been the foundation on which everything else had rested. We could not otherwise be moving large bodies of troops thousands of miles across the sea, absolutely secure from every species of attack save that of the submarine. After these Russian troops had traveled by rail 7,500 miles to Dalmatia, a journey which took them twenty-four days, they had over another 9,000 miles to travel by water to reach Marseilles, and this they did in fifty-four days, with stoppages at Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, and Port Said. Only in the Mediterranean were they practically in danger from submarine attack, or for not more than about one-sixth of the sea journey. Here, however, the protection afforded against this special menace was happily adequate for its purpose. It is not surprising that this feat of transporting troops, which involved a journey of a little over two-thirds the distance round the world, should have been regarded as incredible in Germany."

Our readers who are familiar with the character of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL will do us a favor if they will call the attention of the new men coming into the Services to the value to them of the information appearing weekly in our columns. Those who are in the habit of reading this paper will, we believe, agree with us in thinking that they can in this way also render an essential service to those not already familiar with the JOURNAL and its record of over half a century of loyal devotion to the interests of our military establishments. The present popular doctrine of preparedness is no new one with us. It has been the text of our discourse during the whole period of our history. At times our voice has been almost the only one heard in defense of the Services amid the noisy demands for the reduction of the Army to 10,000 men, the crippling of the efficiency of both Navy and Army by insufficient appropriations, and the threat to overwhelm them with a storm of vicious detraction. That we have pleased all, we do not undertake to assume. Where the opinions expressed here have differed from those of any reader, or any class of readers, our columns have always been open to the expression of a contrary opinion. Our endeavor has been to promote the interests of the Services as a whole and not to make this paper the medium of personal or class prejudices; to promote harmony and not to foment division.

The recent successes of Russia in the operations against the Austrians along the front from the Prut to the Black Sea, in which cavalry bore so conspicuous a part, indicate that there has been a great improvement in this arm of the Russian service since the war with Japan, when the failure of the Cossacks was so conspicuous. Previous to the war with Russia the Japanese military authorities carefully investigated the character of the Cossack troops, of which they had great fear because of the deficiencies of the Japanese horse. They learned that these Asiatic warriors had greatly deteriorated owing to the policy toward them pursued by the Russian government. Being required to furnish their own horses and forage, and given a sum to cover the expense, they were in the habit of providing themselves with poor mounts and scrimping their forage so as to be able to put into their pockets the difference between the amount provided by the government and the cost of their expenditure for poor mounts.

"Disarmament," as The Outlook well says, "is not the way to peace. The Armenians were disarmed; disarmament did not prevent their wholesale massacre. The Jews of Russia were disarmed; disarmament did not prevent their wholesale massacre. American citizens in Mexico were disarmed; disarmament did not prevent the killing of men and the violating of women in Mexico. Merchant ships crossing the Atlantic Ocean were disarmed; disarmament did not protect them from attack by pirates under the sea. To-day, if the civilized nations were to abolish their navies, pirates would come back to prey upon merchantmen. In the Eastern states, where we have fairly effective means of protection, train robberies are rare; in the Far West, where the population is sparse and there are no adequate means for the protection of the railways, train robberies have been frequent. Disarmament never has brought peace and never will bring peace so long as criminals are abroad and go armed."

"There are scarcely two opinions," says the New York Times, "as to the desirability of the system of universal training in a democracy. But," it adds, "the volunteer system prevails and we must have the men to increase the Army to its statutory strength. Universal service is at present only a popular and reasonable theory. We cannot wait for it to become an established fact. Therefore the methods of recruiting under the long established and hitherto satisfactory system must be improved to meet the new conditions. Enough men can be obtained to meet present requirements if the War Department will adopt intelligent and up-to-date methods of recruiting."

The Outlook remarks that "the war has started forces which from the standpoint of average development are doing much to raise the standard of general physical development among survivors. It has forced millions of men who previously led a sedentary life to live out of doors and attain the natural life which was originally allotted to human beings. Fresh air, plain, healthy food, and a variety of exercise has resulted in a remarkable development in stature and physical efficiency among a host of soldiers."

Brig. Gen. Orlando M. Poe, of the Corps of Engineers, U.S.A., was the first to suggest the use of wire entanglements for warfare, according to a correspondent who knew General Poe well. As recently noted in these columns, Brig. Gen. John L. Clem, U.S.A., retired, in an article in the New York Sun said that perhaps the first use of wire entanglements, pure and simple, was made by the Union troops at Fort Sanders, Knoxville, adding that the idea was suggested by "a clever soldier boy." As General Poe was "a clever soldier boy" perhaps General Clem refers to him. As to this our correspondent writes: "General Clem is mistaken—General Poe did this and it was considered by General Burnside, who was in command at Knoxville—also by General Sherman, who went to the relief of Knoxville—as being very ingenious and had much to do with General Sherman's taking General Poe on his staff. General Grant had him at Nashville and promised to take him when he went to Washington to command the Army; but General Sherman insisted on keeping General Poe, telling him he should never regret it if he stayed with him and that he wanted to make him his chief engineer; while, if he went with General Grant, he would not have rank enough to be the chief engineer. General Poe was at first much disappointed, but he never did regret staying with General Sherman. In the war papers published in the Century Magazine is General Poe's report about his work at Knoxville. Everyone at the time gave him credit for twisting the telegraph wire about the stumps outside of Fort Sanders. Another officer, who was Artillery officer at Knoxville, claimed that he did this work. General Poe made him apologize and retract, but after his death General Poe said that this officer had reported to the War Department that he did it for it is in the papers on the conduct of the war. Others wanted General Poe then to correct it, but as the officer was dead and left sons he did not wish to do so. Those who were in Knoxville knew that the wire entanglement was General Poe's idea—but after all these years, when nearly all who took part in our war are gone, it is singular that General Clem who evidently has not read the reports should make this misstatement."

In the course of the discussion of the Fortifications Appropriation bill (H.R. 14303) on June 13 Representative Holland pointed out the need for improving the defenses at the entrance to Chesapeake Bay, for which, he said, "this bill makes provision." The growth of this great natural harbor as a seaport during the present war, he declared, made it inevitable that in war time "Chesapeake Bay and Hampton Roads would soon become the country's greatest war base." Mr. Holland continued: "I am fully convinced that it would be a great blunder to longer delay the work, and probably un-American to refuse to vote for any appropriations necessary to make these defenses impassable and impregnable. Any other course would favor a foolish sense of security which has no substantial foundation. Any other course would show an indifference to our safety which would be almost criminal." In connection with this coast defense of the Atlantic seaboard in the Chesapeake Bay region, Mr. Moore, of Pennsylvania, introduced a resolution favoring the purchase of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, on the ground that the government ownership of this intracoastal waterway would be of great strategic value from a military or naval standpoint in the matter of coast defense. "It is not idle to say," Mr. Moore declared, "that the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, which links up the two great bays of the Atlantic coast, is as important to the United States as is the Kiel Canal to Germany." He quoted from a report made by Lieut. Col. William P. Craighill, U.S.A., in 1882, favoring the idea of this canal being used to facilitate the defense of the two bays, and he quoted Admiral Dewey as approving the plan of taking over the canal.

Over 1,000 Minnesota college students were enrolled in the 1st Regiment, University of Minnesota cadets, which has been in camp at Fort Snelling with Battery F, of the Minnesota National Guard. It was the first compulsory service camp of the University of Minnesota and marks an epoch in college military history. The cadets went into camp June 1 to remain until June 8. The cadets took their work seriously and put into practice the theory that they have been taught during the college year by Lieut. Bernard Lentz, 21st U.S. Inf., military instructor at the university, and Capt. W. F. Rhinow, of the Minnesota National Guard, assistant to the commandant. These two officers also had the assistance of Lieut. Col. Arthur Johnson and Capt. Charles H. Danforth, U.S.A., during the camp week. The regiment followed a most progressive course of instruction, which included bayonet drill, rifle practice, trench work, problems of attack and defense, field firing problems, etc. Reveille was sounded at 6 a.m. and taps at 11 p.m. Three sets of two-company barracks were used to house the cadets. It was planned at first to have tents, but the War Department, hard pressed for supplies for the troops in Mexico, could not furnish the necessary equipment. The barracks had not been touched since the Fort Snelling troops were called to the border in 1913. On the blackboard in the room in B-3 used by Captain Fisher as adjutant's office may be seen this sentence written in chalk: "Off to Texas and Mexico. Viva los Americanos! September, 1913."

Daily newspapers and the periodicals throughout the United States persist in printing accounts of "the American Legion" in the Canadian army. There is no such organization. The United States Government requested the government of the Dominion of Canada to forbid the use of that title and the Canadian authorities complied.

We receive a corrected statement of the results of the work in the departments of engineering and military art at the Army Service Schools. The order of merit was as follows: Capt. D. C. Jones, Major W. T. Hannum, Capt. L. H. Watkins, Capt. E. L. Daley. These officers attended the Army Field Engineer School, which is classified as an institution separate and distinct from that of the Army School of the Line, although the courses in both are simultaneous and identical except that the course of instruction in the latter includes instruction in law for several months during the winter, during which time the students at the Field Engineer School study a course in military engineering not pursued by students of the "line class." Thus the final standing of the officers of the Corps of Engineers in the different departments is not comparable with that of the students of the Army School of the Line except in the department of military art, in which the work for all students is identical and in which the engineer officers stood in order: Jones, Daley, Hannum, Watkins, each with a higher total than was attained by the student officer, Capt. C. M. Bundel, 10th Inf., who stood first in that department among the

officers of the School of the Line. This explanation seems necessary to do justice to Captain Jones and to point out the distinction between the Army School of the Line and the Army Field Engineer School, which is not generally understood.

In an open letter to the students of Harvard University advocating compulsory military service for all the men of the United States, ex-President Theodore Roosevelt says: "In this nation, just as in every other nation that endures, there exist obligations of citizenship as well as privileges. The obligation to render military service to the country rests upon all citizens, share and share alike, each according to the best of his ability. The camps provide the machinery for the operation of a system of universal military training under exclusive Federal control. At present, however, they rest upon a voluntary basis, upon a basis which permits a man to volunteer to fight his neighbor's battles for him and which allows the employer to volunteer the services of his employees to do his fighting for him. This is not only undemocratic but un-American and must be corrected if this nation is to endure. When attendance at camps such as these is made obligatory for the young men of the nation, when the farmer's boy and the banker's boy, the son of a brakeman or mill worker and the son of the manufacturer or railroad president, the college boy and the public school boy rub shoulders together in military training, share the same dog tents and recognize the quality of obligation that rests upon them all, the fibre of democracy in this country will have been immeasurably strengthened."

The stern need for the Medical Corps of the National Guard of the various states being "on the job" from the moment the Organized Militia respond to the President's orders for mobilization is made apparent by a remark of Representative Cannon, of Illinois, in the House of Representatives on June 17. Mr. Cannon was speaking on the Pension Appropriation bill (H.R. 15775), and in the course of his remarks he said: "Someone corrected me once when I said that as near as I could ascertain one-half of the disabilities in the war for the Union were incurred before the soldiers were prepared to fight. It was said that there were more than that." Before they were prepared to fight meant in the mobilization camps and their equivalents. Military sanitation has advanced enormously since the Civil War, but there still remain many dangers of disease that only the keenest vigilance on the part of the Medical Corps can prevent or eradicate if they once become epidemic. It is to be hoped, in this connection, that the Government will exercise more care in selecting sites for training camps—if such be necessary—than was practiced in the Spanish-American War, when many of the camp were notoriously unhealthy and condemned by Regular Army officers before the troops were sent to them.

Of the 172 officers of the Regular Army whose claims for longevity pay have been allowed and paid under the provisions of the Act of July 6, 1914, 137 were officers who resigned from the Army to enter the service of the Confederacy. Of the other thirty-five six received credit for enlisted service, viz., Jacob Brown, Richard Byrnes, J. C. Denney, G. H. McLoughlin, Alexander Menzies, John Miller, P. H. Moroney. Those claiming cadet service were O. E. Babcock (1861), W. B. Blair (1838), John C. Bonnycastle (M.A., class of 1846, but did not graduate), James Curtiss (1851), Charles E. Farrand (1857), S. W. Ferguson (1857), B. D. Forsythe (1848), S. L. Fremont (1841), J. B. Greene (1851), M. C. M. Hammond (1836), Samuel Mackenzie (1818), M. M. Macomb (1874), J. McQ. McIntosh (1849), I. N. Moore (1851), Alfred Mordecai (1823), M. P. Parks (1826), G. S. Peirce (in M.A. Sept. 1, 1846, to June 24, 1850, but did not graduate), J. H. Prentiss (1830), John C. Reid (1833), Frederic Searle (1823), B. F. Smith (1853), J. G. S. Snelling (1845), Henry Swartwout (1822), George Taylor (1837), John Tipton (1856), J. H. Winder (1820), James Wright (1854).

War stories about Charles Evans Hughes, the Republican Presidential nominee, must be war stories in a vicarious sense. Here is one told in the New York Evening Post that happened when Hughes was Governor of New York. When Governor Hughes went to Gettysburg to dedicate the Greene monument on Culp's Hill, among his official party were Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A., Gen. Alex Webb and General Sickles. One of the guides of Gettysburg—a man perhaps thirty-five years old—stood under the trees at the "Bloody Angle" where Pickett's charge was stopped, and told the story of the place—told it to Webb, who was wounded on that very spot, and to Sickles and McCook. After he had finished Governor Hughes made a little speech, in the course of which he said: "I know that many brave things were done on this field; but I think nothing ever done here equalled in cold nerve the act of this young man who has stood here to-day, describing the battle of Gettysburg to these old fellows who were in it!"

Under the operation of Sec. 5 of the Act of Congress approved June 3, 1916, the removal of the names of the officers of the General Staff hereinafter specified from the list of officers detached from their proper commands was recently announced by the War Department. Cols. Edwin F. Glenn and Chase W. Kennedy, Lieut. Cols. Ernest Hinds, William H. Johnston, George H. Cameron, William F. Martin and Robert E. L. Michie, Majors Munroe McFarland, William S. Graves, Malvern-Hill Barnum, P. D. Lochridge, Robert E. Callan, Andrew Moses, Palmer E. Pierce and John McA. Palmer, Capt. S. J. Bayard Schindel, Monroe C. Kerth, Dan T. Moore, Charles E. Kilbourne and George V. H. Moseley. While the above officers remain with the General Staff, under the new law they create vacancies in the line. The order does not change their duty but simply their status as to the line. Like the officers serving in the Quartermaster Corps and The Adjutant General's Department, they create vacancies in the line.

Amoro Sato, formerly Japanese Ambassador to Austria, has been selected as Ambassador to the United States to succeed Viscount Chinda, whose transfer to the Ambassadorship at London recently was announced. Mr. Sato's diplomatic training has been extensive. Beginning as a clerk in the Tokio Foreign Office, he was promoted successively to the posts of secretary to the legations in Paris and London, Minister to Mexico, Minister to Belgium and then Ambassador to Austria. He had occupied the Vienna post for only two months when the war began.

Mr. Sato is best remembered in America through his connection with the Japanese delegation to the Portsmouth Conference in 1905, which ended the Russo-Japanese war. He was attached to the delegation for the special purpose of acting as intermediary with the American press.

A retired enlisted man of the Army writes: "Some six years ago I was seeking employment and I advertised in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL and it landed me in a certain large banking house. Lately I was told to get them another discharged Army man with character excellent. I knew of none, but happened to see the advertisement of a discharged soldier with excellent discharge wanting employment. I got in touch with him and his service has been so faithful that another large house inquired of me how they could get such men and why the Army proper did not put the fact before the employees of the country that men with excellent Army record made faithful employees. Will you please help to get this fact in the press of the country and impress on the enlisted man that an excellent discharge is valuable."

Littell's Living Age in its number for June 3 publishes an article on "The Secret History of the Sinn Fein," copied from the English Review. In it we find references to "Clauzeret," evidently meaning the French General Clauzeret, at one time an officer of American Volunteers, who was a correspondent of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL and afterwards Secretary of War of the Paris Commune. General McClellan is disguised in the same article as "Maclemen" and General Meade, who commanded the Army of the Potomac at Gettysburg, is referred to as commander of a division at Vicksburg, which was fought on the same day. These blunders may be excused in an English writer, but they ought not to be perpetuated in an American magazine.

The financial statement of the National Security League for the four months ending April 30, 1916, shows total receipts of \$71,876.76, and with \$3,372.87 on hand Dec. 31, 1915, the total available was \$75,249.63. Of this amount there was disbursed \$52,495.78, leaving a cash balance on April 30 of \$22,753.85. The principal expenditure was for printing, stationery and postage, namely, \$24,686.29. The office salaries amounted to \$8,007.67, field salaries \$715, and the telephone and telegraph expenses to \$2,937.14. The total under "publicity" is \$8,907.44, branch promotion expenses \$1,685.05, miscellaneous \$3,997.75. Of the receipts \$37,138.35 were membership fees, \$20,531 were donations and \$13,000 subscriptions to publication fund.

The record for trans-Pacific travel from San Francisco to Peking by the southern route was lowered twenty-four hours when Corpl. John Alexander and fourteen privates of the U.S. Marine Corps arrived at Peking, China, for duty with the American Legation Guard of Marines, after having been thirty-four days en route from San Francisco. The best previous record was thirty-five days and nine hours. The party of United States Marines left San Francisco via an Army transport, and at Guam, Marianna Islands, transhipped to the U.S.S. Brooklyn, which brought them directly to Shanghai. They went from Shanghai to Peking by rail.

A C. Barnes, of El Paso, Texas, has made an aerial torpedo and flashlight for use on the battlefield to illuminate the trenches of the enemy. The torpedoes are dropped from aeroplanes and discharge shots automatically. The flare gives a brilliant illumination for several minutes after it is ignited by the bomb striking the earth and at the end of that time a charge of dynamite is exploded. On the night of June 12, a test of the bomb was given at Fort Bliss by Mr. Barnes, in the presence of Col. Charles W. Taylor, 8th U.S. Cav., and staff and a number of Army officers, and our correspondent reports that the test was quite a success.

The Outlook discussing the question of battleships or battle cruisers publishes statements of opinion on this subject from the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Daniels; Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy; Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich, U.S.N.; Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, U.S.N., and Mr. Henry Reuter-dahl. This conclusion follows: "It is clear that the expert opinion, both abroad and at home, favors the big armored battleship or dreadnaught. Before the present bill is passed by Congress or signed by the President it ought to provide them."

The Reeve memorial prize for this year has been awarded to Capt. Richard Stockton, Jr., N.G.N.J., for his essay entitled "Military Training, Valuable and Valuable." This prize was established in memory of the late Brig. Gen. I. V. D. Reeve, U.S.A., and is awarded annually by the Military Service Institution, upon recommendation of a board of three suitable persons, for the best short paper upon a subject of general interest to the Service. A competition is open to the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and National Guard.

In Buffalo, N.Y., on June 15, the Preparedness League of American Dentists opened a registration bureau in the hope of enrolling 20,000 dentists who will prepare free at least one applicant each to meet the requirements for enlistment in the Army, Navy or Marine Corps. The standard of enlistment for the Marine Corps requires the applicant to have at least twenty sound teeth, with four opposed molars and four opposed incisors. Properly filled teeth are counted as sound.

After fourteen weeks of military training in the open, a company of fifty-six recruits of the U.S. Marine Corps at the recruit depot at Port Royal, S.C., increased its pulling power from 202,198 pounds to 264,568 pounds—an increase of 62,370 pounds. Tests were made with Dr. Kellogg's dynamometer, a machine which automatically registers the exact number of pounds pulled by each muscle group of the body.

The campaign to raise 20,000 men for the U.S. Army which has been in progress for the last three months has just passed the halfway point in the number of men accepted for the Service. Up to June 17 out of the 44,944 men who applied for admission into the Army a total of 10,100 was accepted.

THE U.S. REPLIES TO CARRANZA'S NOTE.

On June 20 Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, made a formal reply to the Secretary of Foreign Relations of the de facto government of Mexico in reply to Carranza's lengthy letter of May 22, in which the Chief Executive of the Mexican Republic accused President Wilson of bad faith, asked for an immediate withdrawal of the U.S. troops, and threatened an "appeal to arms" in case this was not done. Secretary Lansing's reply runs to upward of 6,000 words, taking up each point made by Carranza in his note and disposing of it through narrating facts and conclusions drawn from these facts. The American note sets forth the long trail of disorders in Mexico, the many crimes that have been committed against Americans, the spread of lawlessness during the Carranza régime, culminating in the Columbus raid. Accounting for the presence of the U.S. troops on Mexican soil Mr. Lansing says:

"In this manner and for these reasons have the American forces entered Mexican territory. Knowing fully the circumstances set forth, the de facto government cannot be blind to the necessity which compelled this Government to act and yet it has seen fit to recite groundless sentiments of hostility toward the expedition and to impute to this Government ulterior motives for the continued presence of American troops on Mexican soil. It is charged that these troops crossed the frontier without first obtaining the consent or permission of the de facto government. Obviously, as immediate action alone could avail, there was no opportunity to reach an agreement (other than that of March 10-13, now repudiated by General Carranza) prior to the entrance of such an expedition into Mexico if the expedition was to be effective. Subsequent events and correspondence have demonstrated to the satisfaction of this Government that General Carranza would not have entered into any agreement providing for an effective plan for the capture and destruction of the Villa bands."

As to the assurances of the de facto government that it would carry on an active pursuit of Mexican bandits, the Secretary says: "I am reluctant to be forced to the conclusion which might be drawn from these circumstances that the de facto government, in spite of the crimes committed and the sinister designs of Villa and his followers, did not and does not now intend or desire that these outlaws should be captured, destroyed, or dispersed by American troops or, at the request of this Government, by Mexican troops."

Mr. Lansing flatly denies that the Government of the United States has acted in any but the friendliest way towards the de facto government of Mexico, and states many incidents in support of his statement. He also says that if the United States had any sinister intentions of invading Mexico, "can the de facto government doubt that, if the United States had turned covetous eyes on Mexican territory, it could have found many pretexts in the past for the gratification of its desire? Can that government doubt that months ago, when the war between the revolutionary factions was in progress, a much better opportunity than the present was afforded for American intervention if such had been the purpose of the United States, as the de facto government now insinuates? What motive could this Government have had in refraining from taking advantage of such opportunities other than unselfish friendship for the Mexican Republic?"

As to our intentions in the matter of safeguarding American rights and American lives the note makes this flat declaration: "The United States Government cannot and will not allow bands of lawless men to establish themselves upon its borders with liberty to invade and plunder American territory with impunity, and, when pursued, to seek safety across the Rio Grande, relying upon the plea of their government that the integrity of the soil of the Mexican Republic must not be violated."

In conclusion Secretary Lansing says that Carranza's proposal that the United States withdraw its troops "cannot now be entertained," and adds: "The United States has not sought the duty which has been forced upon it of pursuing bandits who, under fundamental principles of municipal and international law, ought to be pursued and arrested and punished by Mexican authorities. Whenever Mexico will assume and effectively exercise that responsibility the United States, as it has many times before publicly declared, will be glad to have this obligation fulfilled by the de facto government of Mexico. If, on the contrary, the de facto government is pleased to ignore this obligation and to believe that 'in case of a refusal to retire these troops there is no further recourse than to defend its territory by an appeal to arms,' the Government of the United States would surely be lacking in sincerity and friendship if it did not frankly impress upon the de facto government that the execution of this threat will lead to the gravest consequences."

"While this Government would deeply regret such a result, yet it cannot recede from its settled determination to maintain its national rights and to perform its full duty in preventing further invasions of the territory of the United States and in removing the peril which Americans along the international boundary have borne so long with patience and forbearance."

SECRETARY BAKER CALLS NATIONAL GUARD.

Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, under the orders of the President, sent out a telegraphic order in set form to all the Governors of states on June 19, 1916, calling out nearly all the National Guard of the United States. The following telegram sent to the Governor of New York, commander-in-chief of the largest National Guard force in the United States, is the same as that wired to the other governors, with the exception of the troops designated and the mobilization point named:

Having in view the possibility of further aggression upon the territory of the United States, and the necessity for the proper protection of that frontier, the President has thought proper to exercise the authority vested in him by the Constitution and laws, and call out the Organized Militia and the National Guard necessary for that purpose. I am, in consequence, instructed by the President to call into the service of the United States forthwith, through you, the following units of Organized Militia and the National Guard of the state of New York, which the President directs shall be assembled at the state mobilization point, New Dorp (or at the place to be designated to you by the Commanding General, Eastern Department) for muster into the service of the United States:

New York:

One division, including three brigades of three regiments each, of Infantry.

One regiment and one squadron and one machine troop of Cavalry.

Two regiments of Field Artillery.
Two battalions of Engineers.
One battalion of Signal Corps.
Three field hospital companies.
Four ambulance companies.

Organizations to be accepted into the Federal Service should have the minimum peace strength now prescribed for Organized Militia. The maximum strength at which organizations will be accepted, and to which they should be raised as soon as possible is prescribed in Sec. 2, Tables of Organization, U.S. Army. In case any regiment, battalion, or squadron now recognized as such contains an insufficient number of organizations to enable it to conform at muster to Regular Army organization tables, the organizations necessary to complete such units may be moved to mobilization camp and there inspected under orders of the department commander to determine fitness for recognition as Organized Militia by the War Department. Circular 19, Division of Militia Affairs, 1914, prescribes the organizations desired from each State as part of the local tactical division, and only these organizations will be accepted into service. It is requested that all officers of the Adjutant General's Department, Quartermaster Corps, and Medical Corps, duly recognized as pertaining to state headquarters under Table 1, Tables of Organization, Organized Militia, and not elsewhere required for duty in state administration, be ordered to camp for duty as camp staff officers.

Such number of these staff officers as the department commander may determine may be mustered into the service of the United States for the purpose of proper camp administration, and will be mustered out when their services are no longer required. Where recognized brigades or divisions are called into service from a state, the staff officers pertaining to these units under Tables of Organization, U.S. Army, will be mustered into service, and also the authorized sectors of small arms practice pertaining thereto. Except for these two purposes of mobilization camp service and of the prescribed staff service with tactical units, officers of state headquarters, under Table 1, above mentioned, will not be mustered into service at this time. If tactical divisions are later organized the requisite additional number of staff officers with rank as prescribed for division staff will, as far as practicable, be called into service from those states which have furnished troops to such division. Acknowledge.

NEWTON D. BAKER, Secretary of War.

NEW SYSTEM OF NAVY MESSING.

The advantages and the disadvantages of the new messing system for the Navy are presented in a long report from Paymr. George R. Venable, of the U.S.S. New York, on which the new system has been installed. These advantages are:

1. Considerable saving because men can take only the food they want, and what is left is in good condition for subsequent use and not "slopped over." The food for the men absent on liberty or otherwise continues in the custody of the commissary, and little food will find its way into the slop shutes.

2. Cleanliness is promoted by reducing to about one-seventh the number of utensils to be washed. Only the men who cook and the men who eat handle the food, and it is not pawed over or fished in by soiled hands to recover lost spoons and ladles, and the "pig" who strives for the best is discouraged, if not eliminated. Every man gets an equal chance, and, by adding an extra bowl and a butter chip to each outfit, stew, vegetables and butter can be kept separate. There is less dirt to be cleaned up after meals, the mess men have more time for it and can give their dishes better attention.

3. By keeping the food of 120 or more men together it retains the heat longer, meals are served promptly, and unauthorized persons cannot help themselves before "pipedown." Confusion and graft in obtaining seconds are eliminated, meals can be hastened or delayed on short notice and men called away just before "pipedown" can get their meals in the regular way as soon as they come back. The food to be eaten can be readily inspected just before being served and many additional dishes served.

The new system worked satisfactorily when it was tried out on the occasion of the visit to the New York of 200 men from other ships to attend a boxing and wrestling contest Feb. 22. It is believed that experience will eliminate some of the causes of complaint against it. The danger of over issue will disappear when the men form the habit of refusing what they do not care for, so that a quantity of more desirable articles can be had within the limit of the allowances for the ration. If men have waited in the line it has been because some feared that they would "lose out" if they did not get there first. If men under the old system got more of certain items than under the new system it was because they were eating some other man's portion, whereas now all get an equal share in the first helping and an equal chance at available "seconds." The petty officer can handle the cases of those still dissatisfied; if not, the supply officer or his representatives. The difference in the distance men have to reach their tables after drawing their ration can be equalized by moving the men at the beginning of each week from one side of the ship to the other. It is found that the men can be served expeditiously on the New York from seven stations, though on the Wyoming with its narrower passage ways nine or ten are required.

It is believed that thick receptacles, with heavy, close fitting doors, will keep the food hot and wholesome from the "warming ovens" to its issue, if more than fifteen or twenty minutes are required. If not, a hot water bottle can be used. "With the possible exception of butter chips (which will probably eventually prove their thorough usefulness) it is believed that the time, gear, effort, etc., necessary to successfully handling the messing proposition in the Navy has been reduced to a minimum on board the New York, when it is considered that the main feature of the organization—the substation—can be put together or cleared up in five minutes in any part of the ship, and that the additional gear required occupies very little more space than that formerly occupied by articles which have been discarded."

Concluding, Paymaster Venable says: "If other ships decide to adopt the above scheme the fact should not be lost sight of that it requires time, patience and tact to remedy the defects that have developed during a period covered by a number of years and that all radical changes are usually viewed with a certain amount of suspicion and distrust. For this reason it is recommended that no attempt be made to put the system into effect throughout the ship all at once. First, it should be gone over carefully and the locations of the substations required decided upon. The only sufficient new gear for the operation of one substation should be broken out; and this should be used in turn at each substation, stopping about a week at each one. After all have been tried out and the personnel trained to this extent, the balance of the new gear can be broken out and the scheme put into general operation the next meal. It is believed that small ships can serve all hands from the galley direct or from one other station in another part of the ship; and that practically all ships can figure on it being unnece-

sary to have more than one substation to every 100 men in the general mess."

ARMY HEADQUARTERS CLERKS PRAISED.

In his report on the Army Appropriation bill (H.R. 16460), June 16, Mr. Hay, of the House Military Affairs Committee, devoted nearly eight of the ten pages of the report to the U.S. Army headquarters clerks in connection with the section in the Army Appropriation bill granting the clerks increased pay and allowances. The text devoted to these clerks is all written in the highest praise of the services performed by these men and comes from the heads of all the departments in the Army under whom they work. Mr. Hay had written to Secretary Baker a letter in which he asked several questions relating to the services performed by the headquarters clerks, all of which were replied to by the Secretary of War from information supplied him by the Chief of Staff, General Scott; Brig. Gen. H. P. McCain, Lieut. Col. Peyton C. March, William M. Wright and James H. McRae, representing The Adjutant General's office; Brig. Gen. E. A. Garlington, representing the Inspector General's Department; and Lieut. Col. Chauncey B. Baker, representing the Quartermaster Corps; Lieutenant Colonel Baker was the only officer who voiced an objection to this specific increase.

The average pay of clerks in the Quartermaster Corps outside of Washington, according to the reports received by Secretary Baker, is \$1,321 per annum, not including foreign pay allowed clerks serving in the Philippines. The average pay of headquarters clerks at the various stations outside the office of the Chief of Staff in Washington is \$1,242 per annum, while those in the office of the Chief of Staff have \$1,283 per annum. Secretary Baker added in his letter some excerpts from the reports made by the officers mentioned above, of which the following are typical:

By Lieutenant Colonel March (whose views are concurred in by General McCain and Lieutenant Colonels Wright and McRae): "The practical experience which I have had in the field with these clerks has convinced me strongly of the desirability of the legislation proposed in Senate bill 2526. All these clerks, constantly subject to changes in station and to field service on which they cannot carry their families, are practically prohibited from acquiring a permanent home as can clerks on duty in Washington. That headquarters clerks should, in addition, be limited in their pay and opportunities for advancement is not just."

By Brigadier General Garlington: "In my judgment the chief clerk of the department adjutant, especially in the larger departments, should receive \$2,000 instead of \$1,800 per annum, and the chief clerk of the department inspector and of the department judge advocate of each of the military departments should receive for the larger departments \$1,800 per annum and for the smaller \$1,600 per annum."

By Lieutenant Colonel Baker: "It is my judgment that some measure of relief should be enacted for all civilian employees of the War Department, such as one of the bills now before Congress, for fixing the rates of pay and retirement of such employees when they have completed certain terms of service with the Government. While such a general bill is under consideration I do not believe any bill for a special class of employees should receive favorable consideration. In no case do I believe that the status now enjoyed by pay clerks of the Army should be revised or extended to other clerks."

To these commendations Secretary Baker added his approval of the section in the Army Appropriation bill giving increased pay to the headquarters clerks, in these words: "In this connection I invite your special attention to a letter which I addressed to you on March 27, 1916, in connection with Senate bill 5115, in which I stated my concurrence in the views heretofore expressed by the Department on this subject, substantially to the effect that the pay of headquarters clerks should be increased, and that headquarters clerks and quartermasters' clerks should be given the allowances granted by law to paymasters' clerks, exclusive, however, of the retirement privilege until such benefit shall be extended to all other employees under the War Department."

The proviso in the Army Appropriation bill as reported follows:

Provided, That hereafter Headquarters clerks shall be known as Army field clerks and shall receive the same pay and allowances as now allowed by law to pay clerks, Quartermaster Corps, with the exception that Army field clerks at entrance into the Service shall receive but \$1,000 per annum for the first year of service: Provided further, That Army field clerks duly assigned to and performing the duties of chief clerks shall receive \$250 per annum in addition to the regular pay of their respective grades while performing the duties of chief clerks: And provided further, That Army field clerks shall be subject to the Rules and Articles of War.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR AERONAUTICS.

In keeping up its demands on Congress for increased appropriations for aeronautics in the Army Appropriation bill the Aero Club of America insists that the present allowance of \$1,220,000 should be raised to \$5,000,000. This amount, the club officers figure, is necessary to organize, equip and maintain for one year five complete aero squadrons, including the cost of training officers and civilian expert mechanics. The cost of equipping one aero squadron in the field is \$778,550, the executive committee of the club says. Instead of giving \$76,000 for training National Guard officers \$1,000,000 should be appropriated for this purpose, according to the plans. To train the 160 National Guard officers of forty states would cost this much, including the cost of the aero-planes and equipment necessary.

At least \$2,000,000 should be appropriated for aero-planes to be supplied by the Militia Bureau of the War Department to the National Guard of forty states. It costs \$100,000 to organize one aero company, consisting of four trained aviators, four aeroplanes in commission and two in reserve, the committee says. Therefore twenty such companies would cost \$2,000,000, and the country should have at least this number, according to the bulletin. Dirigible balloons and kite balloons should be provided for the Army, particularly for coast defense. About \$2,000,000 should be available for these. The sum of \$1,000,000 should be set aside to organize civilian expert aviators for a reserve, these men to be trained at the expense of the Government and commissioned.

The aeronautical program laid down for the Navy by the executive committee of the aero club provides for an appropriation of \$3,000,000 for dirigibles, kite balloons and stations, "whose immense value has been shown in the recent naval battle in the North Sea." A chain of aerial coast patrol stations should be established, according to the committee. These should consist of an aero radio station for every 100 miles of coast line. The sum of \$1,000,000 would be appropriated for these stations, to

be operated either by the Navy or the Naval Militia, in co-operation with the Coast Guard or separately.

The committee also points out that the new battle cruisers provided for in the Navy Appropriation bill will cost \$20,400,000 each, and that this amount of money would give the Army, Navy and Militia a system of aerial coast patrol as well as "substantial" aeronautical organizations.

FIRST INCREMENT OF ARMY INCREASE.

The order for the organization of units of the first increment of the Army under the provisions of the Army Reorganization Act, as it has been termed—the National Defense Act as it is named in the order—was approved by Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff, and was issued to the Army on June 21. It directs the immediate organization of seven new regiments of Infantry, two of Cavalry and three of Field Artillery and the organization of the existing companies of Engineers into three separate regiments and one mounted battalion. It is expected that by the time the new regiments are recruited up to the required strength Congress will have made provision for them in passing the Army Appropriation bill. When enlistments to provide for the new regiments are completed about 16,500 enlisted men will be added to the Regular Army.

As has been anticipated in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, the nucleus for the new organizations will be taken from the old regiments. This has been worked out at the War College on a basis which it is believed will make it possible to bring the new organization up to the Regular Army standards of efficiency in a very short time.

The following is the text of the general order:

G.O. —, JUNE —, WAR DEPT.

Under the provisions of the National Defense act approved June 3, 1916, the units of the first increment of the Regular Army will be organized at the minimum strength prescribed in that act, as follows:

1. Except as otherwise stated, new regiments will be organized by the transfer for that purpose of a proportionate number of men of each grade of enlisted men, where practicable, from the several component units of a regiment or regiments of the corresponding arm of the Service, as shown hereinafter, so that the number of men obtained for each grade in a new regiment and the number of men remaining in each grade in each old regiment involved will be as nearly equal, grade for grade, as can practically be brought about. A similar equality as to qualifications and instruction of the men in the new and old regiments will also be considered during the process of organization. In order to carry out these provisions, every alternate man, in grades having two or more men, will be taken in the order in which the names of the men of such grades appear on the muster rolls, selection to be made in turn from each old regiment involved until the required proportionate number of men for each of those grades in the new regiment, or regiments, as the case may be, shall have been obtained. Where there is only one enlisted man in a grade, he may be retained in the old regiment or put in the new regiment, as the best interests of the Service may require.

Pro rata shares of the company funds, including stock in the post exchange, will be transferred from the old organizations involved to the new organizations.

INFANTRY.

2. Seven new regiments of Infantry will be organized, one in the Philippine Islands, one in Hawaii, one in the Canal Zone, and four in the United States.

a. The new regiment to be organized in the Philippine Islands will be the 31st Infantry, and the organization thereof will be effected as follows:

The battalion of the 15th Infantry, stationed in the Philippine Islands, will constitute the 1st Battalion of the 31st Infantry, further organization of that new regiment to be made by the transfer of a proportionate number of men from each of the 8th and 13th Regiments of Infantry, as provided in Par. 1 of this order.

b. The new regiment of Infantry to be organized in Hawaii will be the 32d Infantry and the organization thereof will be effected by the transfer of a proportionate number of men from each of the 1st and 2d Regiments of Infantry, as provided in Par. 1 of this order.

The necessary reduction in the enlisted strength of the 25th Infantry will be brought about through the process of ordinary casualties.

CAVALRY AND FIELD ARTILLERY.

c. The new regiment of Infantry to be organized in the Canal Zone will be the 33d Infantry, and the organization thereof will be effected by the transfer of a proportionate number of men from each of the 5th and 10th Regiments of Infantry, as provided in Par. 1 of this order.

d. The four new regiments of Infantry to be organized in the United States will be the 34th, 35th, 36th and 37th Regiments of Infantry, and will be organized in the Southern Department by the transfer, as provided in Par. 1 of this order, of a proportionate number of men from each of the respective regiments named, as follows:

The 34th Infantry at El Paso, Texas, from the 7th, 20th and 23d Regiments of Infantry.

The 35th Infantry at Douglas, Ariz., from the 11th, 18th and 22d Regiments of Infantry.

The 36th Infantry at Brownsville, Texas, from the 4th, 26th and 28th Regiments of Infantry.

The 37th Infantry at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, from the 3d, 9th and 30th Regiments of Infantry.

The necessary reduction in the enlisted strength of the 24th Infantry will be brought about through the process of ordinary casualties.

3. Two new regiments of Cavalry, the 16th and 17th Regiments of Cavalry, will be organized in the Southern Department at a place, or at places, to be selected by the department commander, by the transfer of a proportionate number of men from each of the 3d, 6th, 8th and 14th Regiments of Cavalry, as provided in Par. 1 of this order.

4. Three new regiments of Field Artillery will be organized, two of them each as a two-battalion regiment of Light Field Artillery, and one as a three-battalion regiment of Heavy Field Artillery, as provided for in Sec. 19 of the Act approved June 3, 1916.

a. The two new regiments of Light Field Artillery will be the 7th and 8th Regiments of Field Artillery, and will be organized in the Southern Department at a place, or at places, to be selected by the department commander, by the transfer of a proportionate number of men from the 3d, 5th and 6th Regiments of Field Artillery, as provided in Par. 1 of this order. The batteries of the 7th Regiment will be equipped with 3-inch guns, and the batteries of the 8th Regiment with 3.8-inch howitzers.

b. The new regiment of Heavy Field Artillery will be the 9th Regiment of Field Artillery, and will be organized in the Hawaiian Department by the transfer of men from the 1st Field Artillery, as provided in Par. 1 of this order. Four of the batteries of that regiment will be equipped with 4.7-inch guns, and the other two batteries with 6-inch howitzers.

c. In accordance with the provisions of Sec. 19 of the Act approved June 3, 1916, the 5th Field Artillery (Heavy), and the 6th Field Artillery (Horse) will each be organized into a three-battalion regiment.

THE ENGINEERS.

5. The Engineer troops, embracing the existing organizations, will be organized into three regiments and one company of a mounted battalion, all units to be at the minimum strength prescribed in Sec. 11 of the Act approved June 3, 1916.

a. The 1st Regiment of Engineers will be organized in the Southern Department, at a place to be designated by the de-

partment commander, as follows: The headquarters of the existing 1st Battalion to become the headquarters of the regiment; Companies A, B, C and D of the existing 1st Battalion to become, respectively, Companies A, B, E and D, of the 1st Regiment; transfers from the existing Companies A and B to form Company C, and transfers from the existing Companies C and D to form Company F.

b. The 2d Regiment of Engineers will be organized in the Southern Department at Columbus, N.M., except Companies E and F, which will be organized at Vancouver Barracks Wash., as follows: The headquarters of the existing 2d Battalion to become the headquarters of the regiment; Companies E, F, G and H of the existing 2d Battalion to become, respectively, Companies C, F, A and B of the 2d Regiment; transfers from the existing Companies E, G and H to form Company D, and transfers from the existing Company F to form Company E.

c. The 3d Regiment of Engineers will be organized as follows: The headquarters at Fort Mills, P.I.; Companies A and B at Manila, P.I.; Companies C and D at Fort Shafter, H.T., and Companies E and F at Corozal, Canal Zone; the organization to be effected as follows: The headquarters of the existing 3d Battalion to become the headquarters of the regiment; Companies I, K, L and M of the existing 3d Battalion to become, respectively, Companies C, A, B and E of the 3d Regiment; and transfers from the existing Company M to form Company F. Sixty men from the existing Companies K and L in the Philippine Department will be transferred to the Hawaiian Department to be utilized with transfers from the existing Company I to form Company D.

d. The headquarters of the 1st and 2d Battalions, 1st Regiment, and of the 1st Battalion, 2d Regiment, will be organized at the respective regimental headquarters; the headquarters of the 2d Battalion, 2d Regiment, at Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; the headquarters of the 1st Battalion, 3d Regiment, at a place to be designated by the Commanding General, Philippine Department; and the headquarters of the 2d Battalion, 3d Regiment, at Corozal, Canal Zone. The first battalion of each regiment will consist of Companies A, B and C, and the second battalion of Companies D, E and F.

e. Company A, 1st Battalion of Mounted Engineers, will be organized at Columbus, N.M., by transfers from the existing Companies E, G and H, and, for purposes of supervision and instruction, will be attached, until further orders, to the 2d Regiment of Engineers.

f. Until further orders, Company D, 2d Regiment of Engineers, will be attached to the 1st Battalion of that regiment.

g. Transfers for the purpose of organizing the units of Engineers from the existing organizations involved will be made as far as practicable in accordance with the provisions of Par. 1 of this order.

COAST ARTILLERY AND PORTO RICO REGIMENT.

5. The increase in the enlisted strength of the Coast Artillery Corps will be announced in subsequent orders.

6. The existing units of the Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry will be organized at San Juan, P.R., under the provisions of Sec. 21 of the Act approved June 3, 1916, into a regiment of three battalions, at the minimum strength provided for a regiment of Infantry of the Regular Army.

By order of the Secretary of War:

H. L. SCOTT, Major General, Chief of Staff.

Official: H. P. McCAIN, The Adjutant General.

NATIONAL GUARD OF NEW MEXICO.

The difficulties which beset the mustering in of the New Mexico National Guard in the service of the United States for duty, incident to the Mexican raids, will be seen by the facts we give below. There is considerable confusion in many newspapers regarding mobilization and actual muster in, and many fail to realize the great distinction between the two. The mobilization of the state force was complete on May 9 last, three days after the first orders were received from the Secretary of War, but owing to various contingencies, the muster in had not been completed on June 10.

We have received from Adjutant Gen. Harry T. Herring, N.G.N.M., who is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1905, a very candid statement of facts regarding the call for service, which is as follows:

"The Governor of New Mexico received a telegram from the Secretary of War at 9:30 a.m., Tuesday, May 9, 1916, calling upon us to mobilize at a point to be designated by Major General Funston. The strength of the Guard was at that time 773 men. On May 10, at two p.m., I received orders from General Funston to mobilize at Columbus, N.M. At 6:30 a.m., May 11, the Guard began to entrain at various unit stations and by the middle of the day May 11, the entire National Guard of the state, consisting of one full regiment of Infantry of twelve companies, with headquarters and supply companies, and a complete battery of Artillery, all fully equipped in every particular (except shoes, which the Government had never issued) had entrained and was in movement toward Columbus. On May 12 the entire Guard reached Columbus and pitched camp in a blinding dust storm, having been delayed hours by inefficient train service.

"The Guard brought into camp on that day 779 officers and men, some recruits, besides having left eight officers and nineteen men at their home stations on recruiting duty. No member of the Guard within the state of New Mexico refused to mobilize. Many members, however, could not reach their home stations in time to come with their companies, but followed as quickly as possible. They came from all over the country, one enlisted man paying his own way from New York city to Santa Fe to rejoin his company.

"As a result of the rigid examination by the U.S. Medical Corps about sixty-five per cent. of our men were accepted, although members of the Guard had never before had a physical examination. We have been required to produce sixty-five physically perfect men per company and 133 for the battery before we will be mustered. The number of recruits obtained since our arrival at Columbus is approximately 400 men, of whom some 100 had received prior military training."

In a second letter General Herring adds: "I have seen a number of newspaper clippings to the effect that the National Guard of New Mexico was sending out calls for enlistments to the volunteer training camps. So far as I know no member of the National Guard of New Mexico has issued such a call, and if such a call has been made it has not been authorized by my office.

"It is true that we need now about 200 men to complete a full regiment of Infantry for muster into the Federal service. This is due to the fact that the medical authorities who examined the men physically have rejected for this service approximately 400 men. I hope to secure from the citizens of New Mexico enough men physically fit to take the examination to bring the regiment up to the required strength to muster into the Federal service within the next few days, and it is not my intention to call on the volunteer training camps to supply these men."

The National Rifle Association of Great Britain has been giving great aid during the present war in the instruction of the troops in rifle practice. The great range at Bisley and everything the association had has been placed at the disposal of the War Office, as well as their school of musketry. "Though the War Office might not have valued the services of the association in the past," said Lord Cheylesmore, presiding at a recent

meeting of the association, "they now realize that they had been of most valuable assistance, and would recognize them more in the future. They had always contended that it was absolutely necessary to produce expert and efficient marksmen and individual shots, but they were told that they would never be required again, and that collective fire was practically the only musketry they ought to have. The Germans had shown us what the individual shot could do. Many of our gallant men had been lost owing to snipers. Lord French, General Dixon, General Egerton and the American Military Attaché had all expressed their appreciation of what the association was doing at Bisley." Colonel Richardson recently inspected the sniping camps at the front at the request of the military authorities, and the association had also been asked to send eight officers and sixteen non-commissioned officers to act as instructors at the camps. Colonel Richardson said that at one time our men could not move without risking their lives, but now they had got on an equality with the German snipers.

THE CLASS OF 1916, U.S.M.A.

Some of those who attended the graduation exercises at West Point on June 13 may have noted that in the list of the Class of 1916 at the U.S. Military Academy appeared the name of Frederick Walker Bonfils, while in the list of standing in order of merit the name "Bonfils" did not appear; "Walker," however, appearing as number 27 on the list. This was due to the fact that Cadet Edgar Addison Walker changed his name on June 9, and after receiving his diploma became Lieut. Frederick Walker Bonfils, U.S.A. In "The Howitzer" he appears as Bonfils, but listed among the W's. The change of name was made to perpetuate the memory of his grandfather, Frederick Bonfils, deceased.

In the Class of 1916 at the Military Academy there are as usual many who are sons or relatives of officers of the Services. The honor man of the class, John H. Wills, is the son of the late Lieut. John H. Wills, 22d Inf. Wilhelm D. Styer, who stood third, is a son of Lieut. Col. Henry D. Styer, Inf. William A. Snow, another honor man, is a son of Major William J. Snow, Field Art. Thomas D. Finley, also an honor man, is a son of the late Col. Walter L. Finley, Cav., and a grandson of the late Surg. Gen. Clement A. Finley. The New York Evening Post adds the following, who were cadets until June 13, to the list:

R. B. McBride, Jr., is a son of Capt. Robert B. McBride, C.A.C.; H. Crampton Jones is a son of Major William K. Jones, 14th Inf.; R. G. Guyer is a son of Major George D. Guyer, Inf.; A. K. King is a son of Capt. Josiah H. King, U.S.A., retired; L. S. S. Berry is a son of Col. Lucien G. Berry, Field Art.; J. M. Crane is a son of Col. Charles J. Crane, U.S.A., retired, and a brother of Lieut. William C. Crane, Field Art.; K. M. Halpine is a son of the late Lieut. Nicholas J. L. T. Halpine, U.S.N.; J. H. Rafferty is a son of Lieut. Col. Ogden Rafferty, U.S.A., retired; J. B. Bennett is a son of Major John B. Bennett, 11th Inf.; De R. C. Cabell, Jr., is a son of Lieut. Col. De Rosey C. Cabell, 10th Cav.; V. W. B. Wales is a son of Major Philip G. Wales, U.S.A., retired, and a grandson of the late Brig. Gen. William H. Beck; G. J. Newgarden, Jr., is a son of Major George J. Newgarden, U.S.A., retired, and a brother of Lieut. Paul W. Newgarden, 21st Inf.; R. P. Kuhn is a son of Col. Joseph E. Kuhn, C.E.; Craigie Krayenbuhl is a son of the late Lieut. Maurice G. Krayenbuhl, who was killed in action in the Philippines in 1899, a grandson of the late Brig. Gen. David J. Craigie, and a nephew of Capt. Wallace M. Craigie, U.S.A., retired; J. D. Miley is a son of the late Lieut. John D. Miley, who died in Manila in 1899; Harrison Herman is a son of Capt. Frederick J. Herman, Cav., and a brother of Lieut. Frederick W. Herman, C.E.; F. C. Scofield is a son of John C. Scofield, assistant chief clerk of the War Department; Arthur M. Jones is a son of Capt. Frederick M. Jones, Cav.

William Spence is a son of Capt. Robert E. L. Spence, U.S.A., retired; R. L. Walsh is a son of Lieut. Col. Robert D. Walsh, Cav.; Weir Riché is a son of Lieut. Col. Charles S. Riché, C.E.; F. Walker Bonfils is a brother of Lieut. Eugene B. Walker, C.A.C.; R. C. Birmingham is a son of Col. Henry P. Birmingham, Med. Corps; N. B. Russell is a son of the late Lieut. Col. Andrew H. Russell; B. S. Beverley is a grandson of Benjamin Sloan, a graduate of West Point of 1860, who resigned to enter the Confederate Service; W. W. Dempsey is a son of Col. Charles A. Dempsey, U.S.A., retired; Sidney Herkness is a brother of Lieut. Lindsay C. Herkness, C.E.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Capt. Alfred Parker Upshur, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Amelie Augustine McAlister, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. McAlister, of Washington, D.C., were married in New York city on June 15.

Lieut. Archibald Douglas Turnbull, U.S.N., and Eva Humphreys Loud, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Alexander C. Humphreys, were married at Portland, Me., on June 14.

The wedding of Miss Ethel Treen Jones to Lieut. A. B. Jones, Med. Corps, U.S.A., will take place in the assembly hall of the administration building at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., June 28, at nine p.m. In addition to the officers and ladies of the garrison many friends from St. Louis and vicinity will be present, also the non-commissioned staff of the depot and the members of the 15th Company, which organization is commanded by the bride's father. Music will be furnished by the orchestra of the depot band under direction of Bandmaster John H. Scully. Officers will wear white dress uniform with sidearms. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Carroll M. Davis, Dean of Christ Church Cathedral, assisted by the Rev. George Lloyd, of St. Paul's. The bridesmaids will be Miss Marie Lemens and Miss Margaret Lemens, of Council Bluffs, Iowa, former schoolmates of the bride at Brownell Hall, Omaha, and Miss Virginia Rockwell, of Junction City, Kas., a niece of the late Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee and sister of Lieut. George C. Rockwell, 21st U.S. Inf. The maid of honor will be Miss Jane Elizabeth Jones, a sister of the bride, and the flower girls will be Miss Katharine Kennedy, daughter of Lieut. Col. J. M. Kennedy, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Cecile St. Sure, of San Francisco, niece of Capt. J. M. Craig, 22d Inf., depot adjutant. Lieut. Arthur M. Jones, a graduate of 1916, U.S. Military Academy, will be best man. After the wedding a reception will be held and a wedding supper will be served, the affair ending with a dance. Dr. Jones and his bride will leave the same night for California and Alaska.

A brilliant wedding at Santa Rosa, Cal., on the evening of June 10, was that of Miss May McMeans, of Santa

Rosa, and Lieut. Robert Grimes Coman, U.S.N., now radio officer at the Mare Island Navy Yard. The Episcopal Church of the Incarnation had been beautifully decorated, flowering rose bushes being used throughout the edifice, while the main aisle was adorned with standards, formed of pink Dorothy Perkins roses and topped by lighted candles. Myriads of these candles were used in the body of the church as well as on the altar, which was decorated with St. Joseph's lilies. Preceding the entrance of the wedding party a song written and dedicated to the couple by the best man, Lieut. J. W. W. Cummings, U.S.N., was sung by Dr. Joseph Hughes Shaw. The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of ivory taffeta and silver lace, and from her cap of silver lace fell the tulle bridal veil, held in place with orange blossoms. She carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley. Miss Nell Hall, maid of honor, was gowned in pink and silver, and carried a silver basket filled with pink and pale blue sweet peas, as did the bridesmaids, Misses Ruth Shaw and Genevieve Stone, who were gowned in blue and pink taffeta, respectively, and wore short bridesmaid's veils. The ushers were Harold V. McMeans and Carl Herman, of San Francisco; Lieut. C. H. Maddox and Lieut. K. L. Hill, of Yerba Buena Naval Training Station. Although several hundred guests witnessed the nuptials, at which the Rev. Ernest B. Bradley and the Rev. W. E. Potwine officiated, the guests at the reception which followed at the home of the bride's parents were limited to the relatives and closest friends. The bride is a sister of Mrs. Connor, wife of Lieut. E. H. Connor, U.S.N.

Miss Thelma Monroe Garrett, of San Francisco, has announced her engagement to Lieut. Edward A. Noyes, U.S.A., and many affairs will be given for the popular bride-to-be. Miss Garrett is the daughter of Mrs. Lilian G. Hamlin, of San Francisco, and was educated in Seattle, where the family formerly resided. It was while she was still attending school that she met Lieutenant Noyes, and later, when he was stationed in Washington, the friendship was renewed. He is now at Fort Sam Houston, but will likely go to Honolulu later in the year. The wedding is to be an event of the summer.

The marriage of Miss Bessie Gardner Taylor, daughter of Col. Charles W. Taylor, 8th U.S. Cav., and Capt. Percy W. Arnold, 14th U.S. Cav., was solemnized June 15, 1916, at the Church of St. Clement's in El Paso, Texas. Rev. Henry Easter, rector of the church, performed the impressive ceremony before a large assemblage of Army people. The church was most attractively decorated with white roses and ferns, potted palms and smilax. At intervals down the central aisle were white standards capped with white baskets filled with white sweet peas, daisies and ferns, and bows of white embroidered net and tulle tied the basket handles. There was a fine program of wedding music, and the color sergeants of the 8th Cavalry, of which the bride's father is commander, carried the regimental colors, escorted by the color guards with drawn sabers. The groomsmen were Lieuts. Robert O. Annin, Roger S. B. Hartz, Welton M. Modisette, Julian Barnes, T. H. Rees, Jr., and Edwin N. Hardy, U.S.A. The bridesmaids were Misses Evelyn Jones, Lottie Fuller, Marion Jones and Valeria Garrard. All were gowned in similar fashion of dainty summery costumes of white silk net, made with very full skirts, in a series of ruffles, edged with white silk. Miss Alice Taylor, a sister of the bride, was her maid of honor. She also was attired in white silk net. The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of richly brocaded ivory satin, made very simply and in instep length. The waist was formed of silk net draped with rose point lace, made with a round neck and small puffed sleeves and a slightly high waistline. Tiny white satin rosebuds formed the edging about the neck, and rosebuds of a larger size were about the waistline and ornamented the edge of the skirt, arranged in effective groups. From her shoulders, attached by buckles of white satin, fell a long court train of white silk net, bordered with the brocaded satin, the end being trimmed with a double row of the satin rosebuds. Her tulle veil was held in place by a small tiara of orange blossoms and lilies of the valley. She carried a shower bouquet of white roses and lilies of the valley, tied with streamers of embroidered net. Her only ornament was a lavaliere with pendant of pearls in grape cluster design. A reception followed the ceremony, given at the home of the bride's father in Fort Bliss. The 8th Cavalry band upon the lawn played through the evening. Red, white and blue electric lights were strung about among the trees overhead, mingled with Japanese lanterns of large size. The bridal party received the guests upon the wide porch of Colonel Taylor's home. The guests were presented by Capt. W. F. H. Godson, regimental adjutant, 8th Cav. Receiving with the bride and groom and their attendants were the groom's mother, Mrs. Abraham K. Arnold, and a sister of the bride, Mrs. E. J. Ely. The wedding gifts were upon display in the library and were exceedingly handsome and numerous. Punch was served upon the porch by Mrs. F. B. Jones and in the drawing room by Mrs. John A. Wagner. Quantities of white sweet peas and roses decorated the rooms. After the usual Army custom, the bridal cake was cut by the bride with the saber of the groom. A buffet supper was served. Mrs. George C. Barnhardt served the ice, and those assisting in serving were Misses Helen Lindley, Marion Lindley, Marion Moss, Alice Taylor, Mrs. E. J. Ely and the groomsmen. Miss Marion Moss caught the bride's bouquet as she tossed it away from the top of the staircase. Capt. and Mrs. Arnold left the same evening for San Diego, Cal., where they will spend their honeymoon. The bride's going away gown was of natural colored pongee silk, the collar and cuffs being embroidered with green. She wore a small white hat, trimmed with white wings. The groom is the son of the late Gen. Abraham K. Arnold.

Lieut. John F. Goodman, U.S.A., and Miss Zita Mercedes Zint were married at New York city June 14, 1916.

Lieut. Robert T. Merrill, U.S.N., and Miss Margaret Schuyler Mason, daughter of Mr. A. Livingston Mason, were married at Halidon Hall, Newport, R.I., June 19, 1916. Only the immediate families and close friends were present. The bride was attended by her sister, Mrs. Arthur I. Kellar, of New York, and the bridegroom by Mr. Earl P. Mason, brother of the bride, as best man. The bride wore ivory color velvet trimmed with old point lace and pearls. After supper Lieut. and Mrs. Merrill left for their wedding trip. Among the gifts was a silver service from the crew of the monitor Tonopah, which the bridegroom commands.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ross Browning, of Llewellyn Park, Orange, N.J., announced the engagement of their daughter, Katharine, to Lieut. R. Potter Campbell, U.S.A., on June 16. The wedding has been set for June 29 at Central Presbyterian Church. Lieut. G. S. Andrew is to be best man, and Lieuts. F. R. McLean, F. J. Williams, Ralph I. Lane, W. D. Styer, J. W. Fraser, R. G. Moses, D. F. Johns and W. A. Snow are to be ushers. Lieutenant Campbell is the son of the late

George Balfour Campbell, capitalist and speculator. After the wedding the couple will leave for a tour of the Grande Cañon of the Colorado, California and Hawaii.

Mrs. Esther Fox Bradford, of Springfield, Ill., announces the engagement of her daughter, Lucy Semple Bradford, to Mr. Raymond D. Smith, son of Gen. Fred A. Smith, U.S.A., retired, now of New York city. Both attended the Hyde Park High School of Chicago. Miss Bradford later graduated from the Savage School, New York city, in 1912. Mr. Smith graduated from West Point 1909, served for four years in the Army, resigned and entered business. He is now advertising manager for Factory Magazine at Pittsburgh, Pa. The wedding will take place in September, and the home of Mr. Smith and his bride will be in Pittsburgh.

At the home of the bride, Stockley Gardens, Norfolk, Va., Miss Virginia Kemper Lynch, daughter of Col. Junius Lynch and the late Mrs. Lynch, and granddaughter of the late Governor Kemper, of Virginia, was married June 13 to Mr. Lyman Clifford Millard, son of Mr. and Mrs. Clifford I. Millard, and brother of Mrs. Frank Edward P. Uberroth, wife of Lieutenant Uberroth, U.S.N. Among out-of-town guests was Mrs. P. H. Uberroth, of Wilmington, N.C.

(Continued on a later page.)

RECENT DEATHS.

Annie M. Foley, sister of Senior Capt. D. P. Foley, U.S.C.G., died at Washington, D.C., on June 11, 1916.

Mr. James Hall Shields, father of Mrs. William Eugene Vose, wife of Major W. E. Vose, M.C., died at his home in Highland Park, Ill., on June 12, 1916.

Isabel Genevieve Allen, wife of William Miller Allen and mother of the wife of Lieut. Carl Townsend Hull, U.S.N., died at Baltimore, Md., on June 15, 1916. She was a sister of the wife of the late Lieut. C. A. E. King, U.S.N.

Capt. S. W. Wood, Canadian-Scottish, formerly second lieutenant, 7th U.S. Infantry, and brother of Major R. E. Wood, U.S.A., retired, was killed in action at Ypres, Belgium, June 13, 1916. He was twice mentioned for gallantry in action. Captain Wood was born July 29, 1887, and attended Williams College one year, and was in the service of the Isthmus Canal Commission on the Isthmus of Panama for over five years, 1905-1910. He was appointed to the U.S. Army from civil life February, 1911, as second lieutenant, 7th Infantry. He served at Vera Cruz with that regiment, and resigned in December, 1914. He was appointed captain in the Canadian forces in March, 1915. Captain Wood was in active service in France from May, 1915, to the date of his death. He was wounded in September, 1915, and again in January, 1916.

Mrs. Isabella Donaldson Watts MacKay, wife of Henry MacKay, and daughter of the late Rev. Alburtus Watts, formerly minister of the Presbyterian Church at Steel Creek, N.C., died a few days ago at Brooklyn, N.Y., at the residence of her daughter, Mary K., wife of Lieut. E. C. McNeil, U.S.A. Mrs. MacKay had been a resident of Brooklyn for forty years, and was a niece of the late Gen. C. P. Kingsbury, U.S.A. She is survived, besides her husband, by three daughters, Mrs. McNeil, Isabella Watts MacKay and Elizabeth, wife of Lieut. W. R. Henry, U.S.A., and a son, Henry MacKay, Jr. She was a member of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church. The interment was in Greenwood Cemetery.

Mrs. Emeline Richards, wife of Lieut. George J. Richards, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., and daughter of Amos Dinkey, died at Easton, Pa., June 17, 1916, following the birth of a daughter. Lieutenant Richards at last accounts was on the Texas border or in Mexico.

While he was delivering a eulogy of Field Marshal von der Goltz in Berlin on June 18, Lieut. Gen. Count Helmuth von Moltke was taken ill and died within a few minutes. At the time of his death General von Moltke was Chief of the Supplementary General Staff of the German army, and was formerly Chief of Staff, having been removed by the Kaiser from the latter office about two months after the beginning of the war. He was the favorite nephew of the famous Field Marshal of the Franco-Prussian War. He was born in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, May 23, 1848, and entered the army in 1868, serving as a sub-lieutenant in the war of 1870, during which he received the Iron Cross. He served as adjutant to his distinguished uncle on the General Staff from 1881 until 1891. In 1899 he became a general officer, in 1902 was made lieutenant general, and in 1906 Chief of the General Staff. At the outbreak of the present war General von Moltke was Chief of Staff, and it is believed that the battle of the Marne in September, 1914, and the repulse of the German army was his downfall. Soon after, reports came through the censor that he had resigned or had been removed, and various causes were assigned as the reason. It was said that he was ill, and also that there had been a disagreement with the Kaiser. Later von Moltke's resignation was announced, and the cause given was illness.

(Continued on a later page.)

PERSONALS.

(Contributions to this column are always welcome.)

Capt. W. B. McCaskey, U.S.A., has gone to San Antonio to join the 30th Infantry. The address of Mrs. McCaskey will be Cameron Hotel, Lewisburg, Pa., for the present.

Major J. J. Bradley, 29th Inf., U.S.A., is returning from leave with his daughter, who has just graduated from Bryn Mawr College. Miss Bradley has been recently operated on for appendicitis.

A daughter, Elizabeth Hewes Phillips, was born to Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Phillips at Medina, Ohio, on May 26. She is a granddaughter of the late Naval Constructor Charles H. Hewes, U.S.N., and Mrs. Hewes.

Word has been received at Burlington, Vt., that Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U.S.A., and Major Gen. Samuel S. Sumner, U.S.A., expect to attend the meeting of the Society of the Army of the Potomac to be held in Burlington July 13 and 14.

Chaplain Joseph M. Kangley, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., on duty at Fort Williams, Me., delivered an address at the Flag Day exercises of the Elks in Portland June 14 that was declared a masterpiece by all who heard it, and the Argus printed it in full.

Col. Cornelius Gardener, U.S.A., retired, who resides at Portland, Ore., is actively interested in the summer camp for business and professional men this year. He has offered his services to any body of men who may be interested in the camp to explain the purposes and organization. The camp of instruction will be conducted by the Western Department of the U.S. Army at American Lake, Wash., from Aug. 14 to Sept. 9.

Mrs. Preston H. Uberroth, wife of Captain Uberroth, is at Jamestown, R.I., for the summer.

A son was born to Lieut. and Mrs. Samuel M. Parker, U.S.A., at the Mercy Hospital, Denver, on June 16.

Lieut. and Mrs. S. A. Campbell, 7th U.S. Inf., have taken an apartment at 2715 Hennepin avenue, Minneapolis, Minn., during a recruiting detail.

Mrs. W. L. Reed, wife of Capt. Walter Laurence Reed, Inf., and her two children have taken a cottage at Ogunquit, Me., for the summer.

Second Lieut. E. B. Colladay, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., is now in command of the mine planter Gen. E. O. Ord, with headquarters at Fort Totten, N.Y.

Miss Caroline Nash, daughter of Medical Director Nash, U.S.N., is visiting at the Rixey place, near Charlottesville, Va., where she was maid of honor at the marriage of Miss Edith Presley Rixey on June 17.

Lieut. Telfair M. Minton, of the New York Naval Militia, contributes an interesting article in the New York Evening Post of June 17, 1916, on the beginning of the organization and its progress. It was organized on June 23, 1891.

Miss Georgia Schofield, daughter of the late General Schofield, U.S.A., is spending several weeks at New Canaan, Conn. She will later join her mother, Mrs. Hewson, and go to Bar Harbor, Me. Miss Schofield made her debut in Washington this season, when much entertaining was done in her honor.

Gen. Harry R. Anderson, U.S.A., of Washington, was the guest of Gen. Crosby P. Miller at Burlington, Vt., June 16. General Anderson was stationed at Fort Ethan Allen in 1903. He is a brother of Gen. Thomas Anderson, who was in command of the division troops which captured Manila, both generals being nephews of Gen. Robert Anderson, of Fort Sumter fame.

Twenty-five members of the class of 1906, U.S. Naval Academy, held reunion in New York city June 19 at the Hotel Astor. Following a luncheon they went to the theater and then reassembled for dinner. Arthur C. Grady, president of the class, presided at the dinner. The secretary of the class is R. L. Lowman, and the treasurer is Stephen Decatur, a direct descendant of Admiral Decatur. Owen Bartlett, the class historian, who has collected data regarding the achievements since graduation of members, told what they had been doing.

Col. H. O. S. Heistand, U.S.A., was in New York this week conferring with officers of the Robert Fulton Memorial Watergate Association, of which he was formerly chairman of the executive committee; also to see the new model of the proposed watergate, completed some time ago. Colonel Heistand took luncheon with Isaac Guggenheim, the treasurer, and others on June 19. Colonel Heistand, who is stationed now in Chicago, remained in New York only for two days and made a hurried call on General Wood before returning to Chicago.

The Seattle, Wash., preparedness parade on June 11, in which 50,000 persons took part, had for its grand marshal Capt. Arthur P. S. Hyde, U.S.A., who is an inspector-instructor of Coast Artillery of the National Guard of Washington. There have been published in pamphlet form two articles on military topics by Captain Hyde that he originally contributed to the Seattle Times entitled "Outposts" and "Defense of the Pacific Northwest against Naval Attack." Captain Hyde believes, and so states, that "the subject of the defense of the Pacific Northwest against naval attack resolves itself into a consideration of the means of defense provided for the Puget Sound country."

The forty-third annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Potomac will be held in Burlington, Vt., July 13 and 14. The exercises will be held at the College Street Congregational Church on July 13. Col. Andrew Cowan, president of the society, will preside; Guy Potter Benton, president of the University of Vermont, will be the orator, and Miss Theodora Peck, daughter of Gen. T. S. Peck, U.S.V., has been chosen as poetess. All soldiers who served east of the Alleghenies and sailors who co-operated with the Army of the Potomac and their lineal male descendants are eligible to membership in the society.

Officers of the California Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., have been elected for the ensuing year as follows: Commander, Brevet Col. William C. Alberger, U.S.V.; senior vice commander, Act. Asst. Surg. W. F. McNutt, U.S.N.; junior vice commander, Brig. Gen. James M. Bell, U.S.A.; recorder, Brevet Capt. J. C. Currier, U.S.A.; registrar, Brig. Gen. C. A. Woodruff, U.S.A.; treasurer, Acting Master Washington C. Coulson, U.S.N.; chancellor, Lieut. Jacob N. Siebert, U.S.V.; chaplain, Lieut. Horace Wilson, U.S.V.; council, Rear Admiral O. W. Farenholt, U.S.N.; Brig. Gen. F. M. Coxe, U.S.A.; Capt. E. T. Allen, U.S.V.; Companion D. B. Bowley and Col. Lea Febiger, U.S.A.

Capt. and Mrs. Augustine McIntyre, 1st U.S. Field Art., gave a hop supper on May 31 at Schofield Barracks. The guests were seated at five small tables placed through the attractively decorated living rooms. The red flowers of the Artillery, the Transvaal daisies and the yellow coreopsis of the Cavalry were prettily combined as centerpieces of the tables, around which covers were placed for Col. John McMahon, Misses Caroline and Esther McMahon, Capt. and Mrs. Joseph F. Janda, Dr. and Mrs. Charles H. Jewell, Capt. and Mrs. H. S. Kilbourne, Lieuts. and Mrs. Truby C. Martin, John D. Burnett, E. J. Chaney, John N. Hauser, Harold C. Vanderveer, Percy Deshon, Harry Pfeil, Capt. and Mrs. J. J. Boniface, Capt. Charles J. Ferris and Lieutenants Lyster, Frankenberg, Stewart, Andrus and Andrews.

The polo team of Squadron A of the N.G.N.Y. in a game at Van Cortlandt Park, N.Y., June 14, won a very decided victory over the polo team of the U.S. Military Academy, making a score of 8 to 3 1/2 goals. All of the shots of the West Pointers for goals seemed to be well directed, but due to lack of outdoor practice they invariably wandered from the right course. The only cadet who succeeded in sending a shot straight and true for a tally was C. Smith. He counted in the fourth period. A safety against H. L. McBride's pony in the third chukker, however, caused a quarter of a point to be deducted from the goal earned by Lieutenant Smith in the subsequent period. The West Pointers played a fast, snappy game and kept their opponents from scoring in five of the eight periods, but all the good luck of the contest favored the players of Squadron A. A. C. Smidt did the most effective work for Squadron A, scoring three goals. Mr. Smidt's tallies were recorded in the first, third and seventh periods. Dr. Richards was also a tower of strength, scoring two goals. Other squadron players who tallied were J. F. Johnson, E. C. Eastman and W. Eaton. The line-up was as follows: Squadron A—1, W. Eaton; 2, J. F. Johnson; 3, A. C. Smidt; back, Dr. Richards. West Point—1, Lieutenant Rafferty; 2, Lieut. H. McBride; 3, Lieut. C. Smith; back, J. N. Capeston. E. C. Eastman substituted for W. Eaton in the fifth period.

(Continued on a later page.)

EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION.

Orders appointing boards for the examination of officers for promotion are so numerous this week that we give them in condensed form, where possible as follows: Place; names of officers constituting board; names of officers to report for examination; department issuing the order.

EASTERN DEPARTMENT.

At West Point. Board: Captains Clifton C. Carter, C.A.C., William P. Ennis, F.A., Henry C. Coburn, Jr., and Daniel P. Card, M.C., and 1st Lieutenant Walter D. Smith, 2d Cav. Will report for examination 1st Lieutenant Edmund L. Gruber, 5th F.A. (E.D., June 14.)

At West Point. Board: Lieut. Col. Meriwether L. Walker, C.E., Majors Edward J. Timberlake, Q.M.C. (C.A.C.), and James F. Bell, C.E., Captains Henry C. Coburn, Jr., and Daniel P. Card, M.C. Will report for examination Captains Ora E. Hunt, 18th Inf., George H. Estes and Morton F. Smith, 20th Inf., and Harry F. Rethers, Inf. (June 14, E.D.)

Capt. William R. Smedberg, Jr., 2d Cav., report in person to board appointed in Par. 14, S.O. 129, E.D., for examination for promotion. (June 14, E.D.)

The following will report under S.O. 129 for examination for promotion: Captains (1st Lieuts.) Frederick E. Shnyder, O.D. (Cav.), and Claude B. Thummel, O.D. (Field Art.), and 1st Lieutenant (2d Lieut.) Freeman W. Bowley, O.D. (Field Art.). (June 14, E.D.)

At Plattsburgh, N.Y. Board: Major Peter Murray, 29th Inf., and Garrison Hall, C.A.C., and Captain Edgar C. Jones, M.C. Will report for examination Captains Brian H. Wells, 29th Inf., Merch B. Stewart, 5th Inf., and Charles D. Roberts, 10th Inf. (June 14, E.D.) Capt. Halstead Dorey, 4th Inf., will report to this board. (June 15, E.D.)

At Picatinny Arsenal, N.J. Board: Lieut. Col. John W. Joye, O.D., Major Albert E. Truby, M.C., and Major (Capt.) Jesse C. Nicholls, O.D. (C.A.C.) Will report for examination Capt. (1st Lieutenant) James H. Burns, O.D. (Field Art.), 1st Lieuts. (2d Lieuts.) Russell L. Maxwell, O.D. (Field Art.), Clarence E. Partridge, O.D. (Inf.), and Leonard L. Barrett, O.D. (C.A.C.); 1st Lieuts. Louis Farrell, Inf., and John C. Fairfax, 21st Inf.; 1st Lieuts. Horace F. Spurigin and John B. Maynard, C.A.C.; Harry R. Vaughan, C.A.C., 2d Lieut. Andrew L. Pendleton, Jr., C.A.C.; 1st Lieut. John H. Howard, Cav., Fort Slocum, N.Y.; 1st Lieut. Jacob Frank, C.A.C. (June 14, E.D.)

At Waterford Arsenal, N.J. Board: Majors (Captains) Charles M. Wesson, O.D. (Cav.), and Harry L. Morse, O.D. (C.A.C.), and Contract Surg. Louis G. Mead. Will report for examination 1st Lieutenant (2d Lieut.) Franz A. Doniat, O.D. (Inf.). (June 14, E.D.)

At Fort Myer, Va. Board: Major Charles W. Fenton and Captain Charles G. Harvey, 2d Cav., and 1st Lieutenant Albert W. Metcalf, M.R.C. Will report for examination Captain George F. Hamilton, 2d Cav.; 1st Lieutenant William N. Haskell, Cav. (June 14, E.D.)

The following will report for examination to board appointed in Par. 15, S.O. 127, June 7, E.D.: 1st Lieutenant Ralph M. Parker, Cav. (June 15, E.D.)

The following will report for examination to board at Fort Williams, Me., appointed in Par. 5, S.O. 126, June 6, E.D.: 1st Lieutenant Thomas W. Brown, 17th Inf., and Francis H. Farman, Inf. (June 15, E.D.)

The following will report for examination to board appointed in Par. 8, S.O. 126, June 6, E.D.: 2d Lieutenant Henry A. Wiggate, C.A.C. (June 15, E.D.)

The following will report for examination to board at Fort Howard, Md., appointed in Par. 33, S.O. 126, June 6, E.D.: 1st Lieutenant Edmund C. Waddill, Inf. (June 15, E.D.)

The following will report for examination to board at Fort Strong, Mass., appointed in orders of June 6, E.D.: 1st Lieuts. Cortland Parker, Field Art., John R. McGinniss, Benjamin E. Grey, Inf., Henry W. Harms, Signal Corps. (June 15, E.D.)

The following will report for examination to board appointed in Par. 9, S.O. 127, June 7, E.D.: Capt. Alexander T. Ovenshine, 7th Inf., John H. Hughes, 3d Inf. (June 15, E.D.)

The following will report for examination to board appointed in Par. 9, S.O. 127, June 7, E.D.: Capt. Henry C. Clement, Jr., 29th Inf. (June 15, E.D.)

The following will report for examination to board at Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., appointed in S.O. 126, June 6, E.D.: 1st Lieutenant Frank S. Clark, C.A.C. (June 15, E.D.)

The following will report for examination to board appointed in Par. 9, S.O. 127, June 7, E.D.: Capt. Charles E. Kilbourne, C.A.C. (June 15, E.D.)

The following will report for examination to board at Fort Strong, Mass., appointed in S.O., June 6, E.D.: 2d Lieuts. Paul Murray, 5th Inf., and Basil D. Edwards, Inf. (June 16, E.D.)

The following will report for examination to board appointed in Par. 9, S.O. 127, June 7, E.D.: Capt. James A. Moss, 29th Inf. (June 16, E.D.)

The following will report for examination to board appointed in Par. 13, S.O. 127, June 7, E.D.: 1st Lieutenant Gilbert Marshall, C.A.C. (June 16, E.D.)

The following will report for examination to board at Governors Island, N.Y., appointed in Par. 9, S.O. 127, June 7, E.D.: 1st Lieutenant Charles B. Elliott, Inf. (June 16, E.D.)

The following will report for examination to board at Fort Du Pont, Del., appointed in orders of June 7, E.D.: 1st Lieutenant Ursula M. Diller, Inf. (June 16, E.D.)

The following will report for examination to board at Plattburg, N.Y., appointed in orders of June 9, E.D.: 1st Lieutenant John C. Waterman, Inf. (June 16, E.D.)

Capt. James F. Howell, C.A.C., detailed member examining board at Fort Rodman, Mass., vice 1st Lieutenant Harry R. Vaughan, C.A.C., relieved. (June 16, E.D.)

At Watervliet Arsenal, N.Y. Board: Major Edward P. O'Hern, O.D., 1st Lieutenant William A. Pendleton, Jr., O.D., Contract Surg. Zoticque Rousseau. Will report for examination 1st Lieutenant Charles A. Walker, Jr., O.D. (June 16, E.D.)

At San Juan, P.R. Board: Col. William P. Burnham, P.R.R. of Inf., Majors Bush H. Dutcher, M.C., and Fred R. Brown, P.R.R. of Inf. Will report for examination Major Benjamin T. Simmons, P.R.R. of Inf. (June 16, E.D.)

First Lieutenant George R. Norton, C.A.C., on leave at Boston, to report to board at Fort Strong for examination. (June 15, E.D.)

At Springfield Armory, Mass. Board: Col. William S. Peirce, O.D., Capt. Raphael R. Nix, O.D., Contract Surg. M. J. Stoddard. Will report for examination Capt. Gilbert H. Stewart, O.D., 1st Lieutenant Harry R. Kutz, O.D. (June 15, E.D.)

The following will report for examination to board at Oglethorpe, Ga., appointed in orders of June 8, E.D.: 1st Lieutenant Ralph W. Kingman, Inf. (June 16, E.D.)

First Lieutenant James W. Riley, 3d Field Art., report to board at West Point, N.Y., for examination for promotion. (June 17, E.D.)

First Lieutenant Wiley E. Dawson, 21st Inf., at West Point, report to board appointed in Par. 24, S.O. 128, E.D., for examination for promotion. (June 17, E.D.)

First Lieutenant Howard R. Smalley, Cav., report to board appointed in Par. 19, S.O. 128, E.D., for examination for promotion. (June 18, E.D.)

Capt. William E. Welsh, 30th Inf., report to board appointed in Par. 9, S.O. 127, E.D., for examination for promotion. (June 18, E.D.)

First Lieutenant Arthur W. Holderness, 7th Cav., West Point, N.Y., report to board appointed in Par. 26, S.O. 128, E.D., for examination for promotion. (June 18, E.D.)

Second Lieutenant Adam E. Potts, C.A.C., upon arrival at Fort McKinley, Me., report to board appointed in Par. 3, S.O. 126, E.D., for examination for promotion. (June 18, E.D.)

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT.

At Chicago, Ill. Board: Col. John A. Hull, J.A., Lieutenant William B. Banister, M.C., and Major Clarence H. McNeil, Q.M.C. The following will report: Captains Frederick G. Lawton, Inf., Q.M.C., Frank L. Wells, 26th Inf., Lorraine T. Richardson, Inf., and Charles E. Stodder, 7th Cav.; 1st Lieuts. John W. Downer, 3d F.A., George V. Strong, 6th Cav., Ralph

Dickinson, 3d Inf., Ira Longanecker, 22d Inf., and Louis R. Dougherty, F.A. (June 9, C.D.)

At Columbus Barracks, Ohio. Board: Lieut. Col. Charles Wilcox, M.C.; Captains Frederick G. Kellond, Inf., George W. Biegler, Cav., Harry R. Beery, M.C., and Gerrit Van S. Quackenbush, 17th Inf. The following will report: 1st Lieuts. Ira A. Smith, 12th Inf., Irvin L. Hunsaker, 11th Cav., Emory S. Adams, Inf., John E. Townes, Jr., C.A.C., John C. Ashburn, 19th Inf., Edgar H. Thompson, C.A.C., James G. McIlroy, Inf., and Charles P. Hollingsworth, 5th F.A. (June 9, C.D.)

At Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Board: Captains Will L. Pyles, M.C., Albert R. Dillingham, Inf., Charles E. Freeman, M.C., William W. McCammon, Jr., 22d Inf., and Frederick M. Jones, Cav. The following will report: 1st Lieuts. George W. Harris, 28th Inf., Robert L. Collins, 8th Cav., John G. Donovan, C.A.C., Odiorne, H. Sampson, 28th Inf., John G. Tyndall, 6th F.A., and William H. Rucker, F.A. (June 9, C.D.)

At Fort Leavenworth, Kas. Board: Majors Sedgwick Rice, Cav., and Charles Miller, Inf., and Capt. Edgar King, M.C. The following will report: Captains Dwight W. Ryther, Inf., Herschel Tupe, 1st Inf., Clyde E. Dugling, Cav., Ernest D. Scott, F.A., James S. Parker, 4th Cav., Rufus E. Longan, 25th Inf., and Fred H. Gallup, 3d F.A.; 1st Lieuts. John S. McCleery, Inf., Otis R. Cole, Inf., Asa L. Singleton, 12th Inf., John J. Fulmer, Inf., Samuel T. Mackall, 18th Inf., Frank F. Jewett, Inf., William S. Dowd, C.A.C., Hans O. Olson, 18th Inf., Charles A. Meals, 25th Inf., William R. Scott, 21st Inf., Oscar W. Hoop, Inf., Arthur W. Holderness, 7th Cav., and Thomas C. Spencer, 2d Inf., and 2d Lieutenant Rapp Brush, 26th Inf. (June 9, C.D.)

At Fort Logan, Cal. Board: Col. Robert N. Getty, Inf., and Captains Hunter B. Nelson, Inf., and Leonard S. Hughes, M.C. The following will report: Capt. Walter T. Bates, Inf.; 1st Lieuts. Ralph N. Hayden, 3d Cav., George R. Somerville, 3d Cav., L. Worthington Moseley, Inf., William F. Sharp, F.A., Luther R. James, Inf., Albert H. Mueller, 10th Cav., Walter S. Fulton, Inf., Edward G. Elliott, Cav., and Joseph A. Rogers, 20th Inf., and 2d Lieutenant Walter M. Robertson, 24th Inf. (June 9, C.D.)

At Fort Riley, Kas. Board: Lieut. Col. Tyree R. Rivers, 13th Cav.; Major Charles D. Rhodes, Cav.; 1st Lieutenant John E. Hewitt, M.R.C. The following will report: Capt. Lucius R. Holbrook, Cav.; 1st Lieuts. John T. Donnelly, 13th Cav., Robert J. West, 16th Inf., Isaac S. Martin, Cav., and John C. Montgomery, 14th Cav., and 2d Lieutenant Harry A. Flint, 13th Cav. (June 9, C.D.)

At Rock Island Arsenal, Ill. Board: Col. William J. Nicholson, Cav.; Lieut. Col. Kenneth Morton, O.D.; 1st Lieutenant Joseph W. Holloway, M.R.C. The following will report: Captains John W. Craig, 12th Cav., and Edgar Ridenour, Inf.; 1st Lieuts. Arthur D. Minick, Inf., Robert T. Phinney, 20th Inf., Emmet R. Harris, Cav., and Rush B. Lincoln, Inf.; 2d Lieuts. Charles C. Reynolds, 5th F.A., Charles A. Schimelfenig, C.A.C., Charles R. Baxter, C.A.C., Lee O. Wright, C.A.C., and Carl A. Wadmann, C.A.C. (June 9, C.D.)

At Fort Snelling, Minn. Board: Captains Joseph S. Hardin, Q.M.C., and Charles H. Danforth, Inf., and 1st Lieutenant John M. Armstrong, M.R.C. The following will report: 1st Lieuts. Alfred H. Turner, Inf., Staley A. Campbell, 7th Inf., and James W. Everington, Inf., and 2d Lieutenant Oscar A. Eastwood, C.A.C. (June 9, C.D.)

The following instructions from the War Department govern the examinations: Where an officer is known to the board to be efficient and entirely fitted for promotion the mental examination may be modified and expedited in the judgment of the board. Efficiency reports will not be sent unless called for by the board. An officer found physically disqualified will be examined professionally if able to undergo examination. As many officers will be examined before July 1, 1916, as possible.

WESTERN DEPARTMENT.

At Fort Winfield Scott, Cal. Board: Major Henry H. Whitney; Captains William A. Covington and Francis M. Hinckle, C.A.C.; 1st Lieutenant Norman D. Morgan, M.R.C. Will report for examination: 1st Lieuts. John G. Hotz, Youri M. Marks, John P. Smith and Hollis Le R. Muller; 2d Lieuts. Herbert E. Ellis, Vern S. Purcell, Joseph R. Cygan, Edwin J. O'Hara, Rudolf W. Rieckhoff, John W. Churchill, Junius W. Jones, Oscar A. Eastwood and Thomas J. Brady, C.A.C. (June 6, Western D.)

At Fort Worden, Wash. Board: Col. George T. Bartlett, Lieut. Col. John L. Hayden, Major Alfred S. Morgan, C.A.C., and 1st Lieutenant John W. Edwards, M.R.C. Will report for examination: 1st Lieuts. Harold Geiger and Hugo E. Pitze, 2d Lieuts. Walter Smith, Joseph D. Brown, Carl E. Hocker, Cleson H. Tenney, George I. Thatcher, Claude M. Thiele and Gooding Packard, C.A.C.; also Captains Clarence B. Smith and Godwin Ordway, C.A.C. (June 6, Western D.)

At Presidio of Monterey, Cal. Board: Captains Henry R. Casey, Graham Parker, C.A.C., and Harry H. Van Kirk, M.C. Will report for examination 2d Lieutenant Leland H. Stanford, C.A.C. (June 6, Western D.)

At Fort Snelling, Minn. Board: Major Peter W. Davison, Inf., Capt. Robert M. Nolan, S.C., and 1st Lieutenant Bertram F. Duckwall, M.C. Will report for examination 2d Lieutenant George R. Koehler, 14th Inf. (June 8, Western D.)

First Lieutenant Max B. Garber, Inf., report in person to board at Fort George Wright for examination for promotion. (June 8, Western D.)

First Lieutenant Augustine A. Hofmann, Inf., and 2d Lieutenant Herbert C. Fooks, 16th Inf., report at Fort George Wright, Wash., for examination for promotion. (June 7, Western D.)

At Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Board: Major Peter C. Field, M.C., William M. Cruikshank, A.G.; Capt. Murray Baldwin, Q.M.C. (Inf.) (June 8, Western D.)

Second Lieutenant Oliver S. McCleary and Max S. Murray, Inf., report in person to board at Fort McDowell, Cal., for examination for promotion. (June 8, Western D.)

First Lieutenant Ralph D. Bates, C.A.C., report in person to board at Presidio of San Francisco for examination for promotion. (June 8, Western D.)

Captains Lewis E. Goodier, Jr., C.A.C.; 2d Lieuts. Joseph W. McNeal, Lester E. Moreton, John S. MacTaggart and Octave De Carre, C.A.C. (June 6, Western D.)

At Fort Rosecrans, Cal. Board: Major Johnson Hagood, Captains Hugh K. Taylor, C.A.C., Ray W. Bryan, M.C., and John M. Page, C.A.C. Will report for examination 1st Lieutenant Allison B. Deans, Jr., 2d Lieuts. Benjamin N. Booth and Samuel J. Heidner, C.A.C. (June 6, Western D.)

At Fort Stevens, Ore. Board: Col. Henry H. Ludlow, Capt. James L. Long, C.A.C.; 1st Lieutenant Leonard P. Bell, M.R.C. Will report for examination 1st Lieuts. William P. Currier, Kelley B. Lemmon and William C. Whitaker; 2d Lieutenant Walter W. Vautsmeier, C.A.C. (June 6, Western D.)

At Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Board: Major Peter C. Field, M.C.; Captains Leonard T. Waldron, C.A.C., Richard C. Moore, C.E. Will report for examination 1st Lieutenant Harold L. Gardiner, 2d Lieutenant Edward B. Hyde, Jr., C.A.C. Also 1st Lieutenant Frederick J. Osterman, Inf. (June 6, Western D.)

At Calexico, Cal. Board: Major James T. Dean, 21st Inf.; Captains Guy S. Norvell, 1st Cav., Herbert C. Gibner, M.C., Edmund S. Sayer, Jr., 21st Inf., 1st Lieutenant Edward H. Jordan, M.R.C. Will report for examination 1st Lieuts. Louis A. Kunzig, Torrey B. Maghee, 21st Inf.; 2d Lieuts. Harold M. Clark, Carl C. Bank, 1st Cav., George M. Parker, Jr., Albert M. Jones, Samuel A. Gibson, Charles C. Benedict and Paul W. Newland, 21st Inf. (June 6, Western D.)

At Fort Yellowstone, Wyo. Board: Col. Lloyd M. Brett, Captains Frederick T. Arnold, Cav., William R. Davis, M.C.; 1st Lieuts. Frederick H. Sparrenberger, M.R.C., Walter H. Neill, 13th Cav.; 2d Lieuts. William B. McLaurin, 1st Cav., Russell B. Patterson, 12th Cav. (June 6, Western D.)

At Fort McDowell, Cal. Board: Captains George C. McGunegle, Frederick Perkins, Inf.; Major William H. Wilson, M.C. Will report for examination Captains Charles R. Howland, 21st Inf., Franklin S. Hutton, 12th Inf., and William D. Chitty, 1st Cav. Also Major Herman W. Schull, O.D. (June 6, Western D.)

At Fort Winfield Scott, Cal. Board: Majors William F. Lewis, M.C., Henry H. Whitney, Sam F. Bottoms, C.A.C. Will report for examination Captains Henry H. Sheen and Ernest R. Tilton, C.A.C. (June 6, Western D.)

At Calexico, Cal. Board: Major James T. Dean, Captains Robert S. Offley, 21st Inf., Herbert C. Gibner, M.C. Will report for examination Capt. Carroll F. Armistead, 21st Inf. (June 6, Western D.)

At Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Board: Col. Henry Lloyd, Captains Peter C. Field, M.C., and William M. Cruikshank, A.G. Will report for examination Capt. Murray Baldwin, Q.M.C. (Inf.) (June 8, Western D.)

Second Lieutenant Oliver S. McCleary and Max S. Murray, Inf., report in person to board at Fort McDowell, Cal., for examination for promotion. (June 8, Western D.)

First Lieutenant Ralph D. Bates, C.A.C., report in person to board at Presidio of San Francisco for examination for promotion. (June 8, Western D.)

(Continued on Army page)

ARMY TRANSPORT SERVICE.

PASSENGER LIST, U.S.A.T. SHERMAN.

Following is the passenger list of the U.S.A.T. Sherman, sailing from San Francisco June 5, 1916:

First class, for Honolulu—Col. Alfred M. Hunter, wife and sister, Miss Adda Hunter; Lieutenant Col. James M. McRae, A.G., wife and 2 daughters; Lieutenant Col. R. C. Croxton, 1st Inf., and wife; Chaplain George W. Prieoleau, 10th Cav., wife and 2 children; Captain O. B. Rosenbaum, 2d Inf., wife and son; Captain H. S. Hawkins, 4th Cav., wife and 2 children; Captain C. S. Babcock, 4th Cav., wife and 2 children; Captain R. M. Brambila, Q.M.C.; Captain G. T. Perkins, C.A.C., wife, mother-in-law, and Miss Hurter; Captain W. E. Hunt, Q.M.C., wife and 2 children; Captain J. C. Ohnstad, C.A.C., wife and 2 daughters; Captain John Lea Holcombe, C.A.C., and mother; 1st Lieutenant George Ruhlen, Jr., C.A.C., wife and child; 1st Lieutenant P. J. R. Kiehl, 4th Cav., wife and daughter; 1st Lieutenant A. G. Palmer, 1st F.A., and sister; Mrs. H. L. Roberts and 2 children, family colonel, Infantry; Vets. Wilfred J. Stokes, 1st F.A., wife and child; Clerk James F. Drain, Q.M.C. Corps, wife and 2 children; B. W. Atkinson, Jr., son lieutenant colonel, 2d Inf.; Elvie Y. Kempton, chief carpenter, U.S.N.; Antony Prastka, gunner, U.S.N.; Mr. James W. Love, executive asst., Agr. Dept.; George H. Mills and infant, family clerk, Q.M.C.; Albert E. Hitchcock and Albert S. Hitchcock, employees, Agr. Dept.; Mrs. Emmett Varvel, wife dental surgeon.

First class for Manila—Comdr. Wilbur G. Briggs, U.S.N., wife and daughter; Comdr. Frank H. Brumby, U.S.N., wife, daughter and son; Captain Harris Pendleton, Jr., 13th Inf., wife and child; 1st Lieutenant J. Simpson, M.C., wife and 2 daughters; 1st Lieutenant J. Lindenstruth, P.S., wife and child; 2d Lieutenant Lewis H. Brereton, C.A.C., wife and 2 children; 2d Lieutenant John F. Daye and C. M. Tuteur, P.S.; Ensigns Joseph H. Chadwick, Charles G. Clark, James M. Lewis, Melville C. Partello, Otto Nititz, U.S.N.; Asst. Paymr. Arthur L. Myrlund, U.S.N.; John P. Dorney, Jr., clerk, Q.M. Corps; Captain Roy P. Stoneburn and wife, P.S.; Captain C. W. Weeks, 28th Inf., wife and 3 children; Captain Edward Bennett, P.S.; James F. Evers, engineer, Q.M.C.; W. H. Frizzle, clerk, Q.M.C.; Rev. William Angwin and wife, family P.A. Surgeon, U.S.N.; Dr. C. Loveberry, meat inspector; Paul Beck, Jr., son, captain, 15th Inf.; Mrs. L. B. Bennett, wife lieutenant, P.S.; Thomas Coombs, C.E. and Supt. of Constr., Q.M. Corps and wife; Mrs. C. M. Fitzgerald and daughter, family, clerk, Q.M.C.; W. D. Hardaway, brother Captain Hardaway, M.C.; Mrs. Peter G. Schoon, wife first officer, Transport Warren; Mrs. J. V. Greene and daughter, family Lieutenant Greene, M.R.C.; Miss F. Gertrude Nelly, sister, family Lieutenant Nelly; Mrs. Edith M. Gideon and infant; Miss Elizabeth Spears, Dr. A. S. Shealey, Leonard Hoffman, Charles E. Johnson.

First class, for Guam—Miss Margaret Baker, sister Lieutenant Baker, U.S.M.C.

Second class, for Honolulu—W. J. Jackson, electr. sergt., C.A.C., wife and 2 children; James M. Lewis, electr. sergt., 1st Class, C.A.C., wife and 4 children; Henry Ash, sergt., 1st Class, H.C., wife and child; James H. Barbin, battn. sergt., 2d Inf., and wife; Henry Cummins, Q.M. sergt., Q.M.C., and wife; Mrs. Charles Donnelly and child, family sergeant, 1st Inf.; Mrs. Martin L. Jones, wife sergeant, 2d Inf.; Mrs.

The order of the Secretary of War calling out the National Guard and the Secretary of State's reply to the Mexican de facto government appear on page 1385; Chairman Hay's proposed resolution for the use of the Guard on foreign soil is on page 1398, and other comment on the Mexican situation will be found on the editorial pages.

THE TENSE MEXICAN SITUATION.

President Wilson's decision whether the United States military forces shall take the offensive against the Carranza troops in Mexico is stated to depend upon the official report of the battle of Carrizal from Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing, commanding the American expeditionary force.

Secretary of State Lansing on June 22 sent to the representatives in Washington of all republics of Central and South America a notice, dated June 21, and prepared before information was received of the clash between American and Carranzista troops at Carrizal, announcing in substance that if the United States finds it necessary to declare war against the de facto government of Mexico it will not have for its object intervention in the internal affairs of Mexico. The purpose would be "the defense of American territory from further invasion by bands of armed Mexicans, the protection of American citizens and property along the boundary from outrages committed by such bandits and the prevention of future depredations by force of arms against the marauders infesting this region and against a government which is encouraging and aiding them in their activities. Hostilities, in short, would be simply a state of international law without purpose on the part of the United States other than to end the conditions which menace our national peace and the safety of our citizens."

Orders were sent on Thursday night to Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, commander of the Western Department, with headquarters at San Francisco, and to Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, commander of the Central Department, with headquarters at Chicago, directing them as soon as possible to despatch 5,000 National Guardsmen to the border from each of the two districts. It is stated that the two commanders were directed to send the organizations earliest mustered in, regardless of whether they are Infantry, Cavalry or Field Artillery, and late reports has it that they may not wait at camp for full equipment.

Secretary Baker announced on Thursday night that orders had been issued to all mobilization commanders throughout the country to report as soon as the various Militia organizations were ready to go to the border, but that no new orders had been issued to commanders to proceed to the border.

Unofficial advice received in diplomatic quarters from Mexico City report that Carranza and his advisers are impressed by the determination by the United States Government as displayed in the mobilization of the Militia.

THE CALL TO ARMS.

With the calling out of a large part of the National Guard of the United States to aid the Regular Army in

protecting the Texas border from Mexican raiders there is an indication that the Government feels a collision with Mexico is dangerously near. The tolerance heretofore shown toward Mexican aggression threatens the very result it has been intended to prevent, and that is intervention.

While every state in the Union and the District of Columbia is affected by the call, not every organization of each state is asked for. The total number of enlisted men of the National Guard called for by the President on June 18, exclusive of Signal Corps and Medical Corps, is approximately 93,518, divided as follows: Infantry, 76,115; Cavalry, 6,435; Field Artillery, 9,928, and Engineers, 1,040.

The prompt response of nearly all the Governors in ordering the National Guard of their respective states to muster in for active service has been very gratifying to the Administration. Some Governors in their telegrams of acknowledgment requested that the War Department call out all their National Guard instead of only part of it. Governor Brumbaugh, of Pennsylvania, for example, telegraphed, appealing for the inclusion into the mobilization of two regiments of Infantry omitted. The Governor of Illinois also asked that two regiments omitted in the call to his state, be included. A report from New York that Major General O'Ryan has promised not only New York's peace strength, but a full war strength of 22,000 men was received with gratification at Washington. Governor Boyle, of Nevada, telegraphed to Washington that although his state had no National Guard it would gladly raise a volunteer regiment if permitted. As volunteers had not been called for his offer was not accepted.

NATIONAL GUARD SHORT OF WAR STRENGTH.

The work of recruiting is being prosecuted as rapidly as possible, but much remains to be done before the state organizations can be mustered in at war strength. The crisis will prove a crucial test as to the prompt availability of the National Guard for the first line of defense and its performance on active duty, where it is hoped it may prove a dependable force. The National Guard while it has greatly improved in some states is still very crude in many, and will require for the most part hard training before it will be fit to go on the firing line. There are portions of the National Guard, however, that we believe could be sent to the Texas border for patrol work with little delay, and could be hardened for more serious service while on patrol duty. Some of these organizations are in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Wisconsin, Vermont, Illinois and other states.

There is much to be done, however, before even the best commands can be organized at war strength and ready for active service. There is little to justify the foolish declarations by some officers and the daily press that state troops could entrain fully equipped for the Texas border in from five to twenty-four hours after orders for mobilization were received. Yet, as we regret to say, this appears to be the opinion held by many Congressmen.

The state troops before they can leave for border duty if the usual regulations are carried out must be physically examined and mustered in. Many recruits will be needed, and these must be enlisted, uniformed, equipped and drilled. Many animals are required for all com-

(Continued on page 1392.)

THE NATIONAL GUARD FOR UNITED STATES SERVICE.

The paper strength of the entire National Guard of the United States according to the 1916 returns is approximately 130,613 officers and men. This number, however, does not represent the actual duty doing strength of the Guard, as the returns of drill and field duty show a wide discrepancy from those of the returns at annual inspection, at which unusual efforts are made to have men present.

State.	Total Strength.	Organizations Called For.	Place of Mobilization.
Alabama	2,931	.3 regts. inf., 2 batteries art., 1 sig. corps co.	Montgomery.
Arizona	795	Entire Guard mustered in U.S. Service May, 1916.	Columbus.
Arkansas	1,660	.2 regts. inf.	Fort Logan H. Roots.
California	3,632	.3 regts. inf., 1 squad. cav., 1 bathn. art., 1 sig. corps co., 1 amb. co., 1 field hosp.	State Camp Grounds.
Colorado	1,860	.2 battns. inf., 1 squad. cav., 2 batteries art., 2 eng. cos., 1 sig. corps co., 1 field hosp.	Rifle Range, near Golden.
Connecticut	2,095	.2 regts. inf., 2 troops cav., 1 bathn. and 3 batteries art., 1 sig. corps co., 1 amb. co., 1 field hosp.	Niantic.
Delaware	502	.2 battalions inf., 1 field hosp., 1 sig. corps co.	Newcastle.
Dist. of Columbia	1,976	.1 regt. and 1 sep. battn. inf., 1 troop cav., 2 batteries F.A., 1 field hosp., 1 sig. corps co.	Fort Myer, Va.
Florida	1,261	.1 regt. inf.	State Camp, Duval county.
Georgia	3,078	.3 regts. inf., 1 squad. and 1 troop cav., 1 bathn. art., 1 field hosp.	Macon.
Idaho	914	.1 regt. inf.	State Fair Grounds, Gem.
Illinois	6,334	.6 regts. inf., 1 regt. cav., 2 battns. art., 1 eng. co., 1 sig. corps co., 2 field hosp.	Springfield.
Indiana	2,586	.2 regts., 2 sep. battns. and 3 sep. cos. inf., 1 bathn. art., 1 sig. corps co., 1 field hosp., 1 amb. co.	Fort Benjamin Harrison.
Iowa	3,253	.3 regts. inf., 1 squad. cav., 1 bathn. art., 1 eng. co., 1 field hosp., 1 amb. co.	Des Moines.
Kansas	1,776	.2 regts. inf., 1 battery art., 1 sig. corps co.	Fort Riley.
Kentucky	2,481	.8 regts. inf., 1 sig. corps co., 1 field hosp., 1 amb. co.	Fort Thomas.
Louisiana	1,151	.1 regt. inf., 1 troop cav., 1 bathn. art.	Camp Stafford, Alexandria.
Maine	1,898	.1 regt. inf.	Augusta.
Maryland	2,127	.3 regts. inf., 1 troop cav., 1 battery art., 1 field hosp., 1 amb. co.	Laurel.
Massachusetts	5,937	.4 regts. inf., 1 squad. cav., 1 regt. art., 1 sig. corps co., 1 field hosp., 1 amb. co.	South Framingham.
Michigan	2,620	.3 regts. inf., 2 troops cav., 2 batteries art., 1 eng. co., 1 sig. corps co., 1 field hosp., 2 amb. cos.	Grayling.
Minnesota	3,253	.3 regts. inf., 1 regt. art.	Fort Snelling.
Mississippi	1,507	.3 battns. inf.	Jackson.
Missouri	4,146	.3 regts. inf., 2 sep. battns. and 1 sep. co., inf., 1 troop cav., 1 bathn. art., 1 sig. corps co., 1 field hosp., 1 amb. co.	Nevada.
Montana	684	.1 regt. inf.	Fort William H. Harrison.
Nebraska	1,659	.2 regts. inf., 1 sig. corps co., 1 field hosp.	Lincoln.
Nevada	No	Organized Militia.	
New Hampshire	1,366	.1 regt. inf., 1 troop cav., 1 battery art., 1 sig. corps co.	Concord.
New Jersey	4,576	.3 regts. inf., 1 squad. cav., 2 batteries art., 1 sig. corps co., 1 field hosp., 1 amb. co.	Sea Girt.
New Mexico	733	.1 regt. inf., 1 battery F.A.	Columbus.
New York	17,474	.9 regts. inf., 1 regt. and 1 squad. cav., 1 M.G.T., 2 regts. art., 2 eng. battns., 1 sig. corps battn., 3 field hosp. cos., 4 amb. cos.	Beekman.
North Carolina	2,914	.3 regts. inf., 2 troops cav., 1 field hosp., 1 amb. co.	Camp Glenn, Morehead City.
North Dakota	810	.1 regt. inf.	Fort Lincoln.
Ohio	6,361	.6 regts. inf., 1 squad. cav., 1 bathn. art., 1 eng. bathn., 1 sig. corps battn., 3 field hosp., 2 amb. cos.	Columbus.
Oklahoma	1,174	.1 regt. inf., 2 troops cav., 1 eng. co., 1 field hosp.	Chandler.
Oregon	1,577	.1 regt. inf., 1 troop cav., 1 battery art.	Clackamas.
Pennsylvania	10,889	.9 regts. inf., 1 regt. cav., 1 regt. art., 2 eng. cos., 1 sig. corps battn., 2 field hosp., 2 amb. cos.	Mount Gretna.
Rhode Island	1,423	.3 troops cav., 1 battery art., 1 amb. co.	Quonset Point.
South Carolina	1,698	.2 regts. inf., 1 troop cav.	Lexington county, near Columbia.
South Dakota	1,044	.1 regt. inf.	Redfield.
Tennessee	1,816	.1 regt., 2 sep. battns., 3 sep. cos. inf., 1 troop cav., 1 field hosp., 1 amb. co.	Nashville.
Texas	2,286	Entire Guard mustered in U.S. Service May, 1916.	San Antonio.
Utah	485	.1 squad. and 2 sep. troops cav., 1 battery art.	Fort Douglas.
Vermont	837	.1 squad. and 2 sep. troops cav., 1 battery art.	Fort Douglas.
Virginia	2,986	.3 regt. inf., 1 battn. and 1 sep. battery art., 1 sig. corps co., 1 field hosp.	Richmond.
Washington	1,280	.1 regt. inf., 1 troop cav., 1 sig. corps co.	American Lake.
West Virginia	1,909	.1 regt. inf.	Terra Alta.
Wisconsin	8,087	.8 regts. inf., 1 troop cav., 1 battery art., 1 field hosp.	Camp Douglas.
Wyoming	625	.2 battns. inf.	Cheyenne.

To strengthen the defense of the Panama Canal a recommendation for doubling the width of the Panama Canal Zone will be submitted to Congress at the next session by the Secretary of War, if he accepts the advice of the military authorities with regard to the defenses of the canal. The more the authorities study Panama Canal conditions the firmer becomes the conviction that the canal strip is too narrow. Some officers in the Department believe that ten miles is scarcely wide enough to provide for an adequate system of defenses for the great waterway. Five miles, its present width, is generally acknowledged to be too narrow for safety. All the great Powers have field howitzers with effective ranges of more than five miles. With the present width of the canal strip landings could be made outside of the territory under the control of the United States and the canal could be attacked with field artillery. One or two shots landed upon the dams or locks would put the canal out of commission. Aside from this, the present canal strip does not give sufficient room to handle the mobile troops stationed at the canal defenses. Members of the General Staff concur with the views of Brig. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, commander of the Panama Canal forces, in his recommendation for an increase in the width of the Canal Zone.

The Panama Canal transports Ancon and Cristobal, which it was proposed under a proviso of the Army Appropriation bill to add to the Army transport fleet, are to remain under the control of the Panama Canal direction as heretofore, the House Military Committee having struck from its original draft of the Army Appropriation bill the proviso which would have repealed the clause of the Sundry Civil Act of 1908, under which these vessels when no longer of service to the Isthmian Canal Commission should be transferred to the Navy. The Navy Department was perfectly willing that the Army should have these ships, as they are coal burners, and the Navy is tending toward a more universal adoption of oil as a fuel. General Goethals, however, called the attention of the committee to the great need of the Panama Canal for these ships, stating that owing to the European war the Canal was depending largely upon them for its transportation facilities. The omission of the proposed proviso from the Army bill as reported to the House on June 16 leaves the status of these two transports as before, and the future disposition of the Ancon and the Cristobal will depend upon the action of the Panama Canal authorities. For the present, at least, their retention for service between the States and the Panama Canal is assured.

Despite the fact that the Army has adopted olive drab and is now considering some shade of gray for uniform on the firing line, no step has been taken by the Navy in this direction. There is a general demand from Navy officers that the color of the uniform of the enlisted force, with special reference to that worn by landing parties, should be changed. In the Vera Cruz campaign it was so apparent that the white uniform of the enlisted men of the Navy made them an excellent target for snipers that dyestuff was issued to the fleet. With this the uniform was colored, but no steps have since been taken to adopt a new color for the uniform of the enlisted men. Not only is the color of the uniform of the Navy objectionable to a great many officers, but its general character is being objected to by some of the older officers in the Service. Rear Admiral F. E. Chadwick, U.S.N., retired, recently wrote a letter to the Secretary of the Navy in which he argued that the clothing of the Navy "violates the fundamental laws of wholesome dress." He objects to the wearing of clothing fitting tightly about the neck, as it prevents the escape of the heated air from the body; also to the use of woolen underclothing, believing cotton or linen to be preferable.

Senator Works, of California, on June 22, raised the Mexican question in the Senate by directing attention to a resolution he had introduced some time ago providing for intervention and defining the attitude and explaining the purposes of the United States in intervening. Senator Stone reported that nothing had been done with the resolution in committee, and Senator Works intimated that he might move soon to relieve the committee of the consideration of the resolution and bring it directly before the Senate for action. Senator Works said: "I think it is exceedingly important if we are forced to enter Mexico that we should do it under a declaration of Congress as to what the purpose of going into that country is and what our intentions are, so that not only the people of our own country, but the people of other nations may know and understand what the purpose and the object of the United States are in taking this very important step. It was intimated—I do not know whether or not it is true—that the President intended to present Congress on this subject. I had determined to present this matter in this way before having that intimation. It may be that the President will come before Congress, and then we may act more intelligently regarding the matter."

The amount included in the Army Appropriation bill as reported to the House is entirely inadequate for the maintenance of the Army at its present strength. Evidently the House committee expects the Senate to make increases in most of the important items to provide for the actual necessities of the present Army, not taking into consideration the first increment under the Reorganization bill. The House committee has cut most of the October estimates, which were made before the authorization of an increase of 20,000 in the enlisted strength of the Army. The increase of approximately \$57,000,000 over the appropriations of last year is made up principally by the National Guard items. The appropriation made for the pay of the Army is below the October estimates, and so is the item for subsistence.

Until a number of questions regarding new provisions of law contained in the pending Naval Appropriation bill are decided by the Judge Advocate General of the Navy it will be impossible to compile an accurate list of the Marine Corps officers in the order of promotion. Upon these decisions will depend the places in the single list that are to be occupied by a number of officers. Even after this has been done the task of preparing an accurate single list will be one which will require a careful search of the Navy and Marine Corps Registers extending back through a term of years. In fixing up the lists consideration must be given to the fact that some officers have lost files through courts-martial and by being held up on account of failures in examinations for promotion.

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Among the examinations for promotion announced by the orders from the War Department this week is that of Major William S. MacNair, of the Field Artillery, detailed in the Inspector General's Department, who is ordered up for promotion to lieutenant colonel, and from lieutenant colonel to colonel. Major P. D. Lochridge, of the Cavalry, on duty with the General Staff, is ordered up for promotion from lieutenant colonel to colonel.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

(Continued from page 1387.)

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Lee Lewis announce the marriage of their daughter, Catharine, to Lieut. John Conrad Maul, 4th U.S. Field Art., June 14, 1916, at Glendale, Cal. At home after July 1 at Corozal, Canal Zone, Panama.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Buckley Houghton announce the marriage of their daughter, Ethlyn, to P.A. Paymr. John Henry Gunnell, U.S.N., June 19, 1916, at Bronxville, N.Y.

Mr. Leslie Bradford Cooper, son of the late Rear Admiral Philip H. Cooper, U.S.N., and Miss Katharine Trumbull Thomas, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William R. Thomas, of Morristown, N.J., were married June 20, 1916, in the chantry of St. Thomas's Church, New York city, by the Rev. Mr. Caswell.

Miss Janet Keane Jones, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Keane Jones, of Richmond, Va., was married to Ensign Philip Thompson Glennon, U.S.N., in the chapel of the Church of the Holy Trinity in Richmond on June 14, 1916. The bride was given in marriage by her father, and her only attendant was her sister, Miss Dorris Jones. Lieut. James Blair Glennon, brother of the groom, was best man. Ensign Glennon is the son of Capt. James H. Glennon, U.S.N., and Mrs. Glennon.

Miss Cora L. Wupperman was married to Ensign Earl M. Major, U.S.N., at Los Angeles, Cal., June 22, 1916.

RECENT DEATHS.

(Continued from page 1387.)

The Commissioners of the Massachusetts Nautical School have adopted the accompanying resolutions on the death of Rear Admiral John F. Merry, U.S.N., retired, late chairman of the board: "Resolved, That the Commissioners of the Massachusetts Nautical School express their sense of the loss which the commonwealth has suffered in the death of Rear Admiral John F. Merry, U.S.N., retired. He was the first superintendent of the Nautical School, and in three years of this valuable service he laid the foundation and established the initial success of the school. During the past five years he has been chairman of the Board of Commissioners, a wise counselor bringing to the work the ripened judgment of a long and successful career in the merchant marine and the U.S. Navy. Admiral Merry was endowed with a pleasant and attractive personality; he was unpretentious in manner, forceful, considerate, earnest, sincere, straightforward and seamanlike; his world-wide travel and varied experience gave him broad outlook and large sympathies. Respected and cherished, his name will always be associated with nautical education in Massachusetts as one of its most active workers and loyal supporters. Resolved, That these resolutions be entered on the records of the school and an engrossed copy sent to the family of the deceased."

Mrs. Emma Johnson Eagan, wife of Brig. Gen. Charles P. Eagan, U.S.A., retired, died on June 18, 1916, at her home, 314 Riverside Drive, New York city. She was born in Eastport, Me., and was married to General Eagan, then a lieutenant, in 1863.

The friends of the late Capt. M. F. Smith, U.S.A., Commandant of Cadets, may be interested in the following extract from the letter of a Third Classman: "The commandant died Friday. He was a fine commandant, and a just, square man."

Med. Dir. Samuel F. Coues, U.S.N., retired, died at Cambridge, Mass., May 1, 1916. He was born in Cambridge, Mass., Sept. 17, 1825, and was appointed in the Navy Feb. 25, 1851. He was retired Sept. 17, 1887, on account of the age limit, and had then performed 13 years 7 months sea service, and 18 years and 4 months shore duty.

TABLET TO THE LATE COMDR. J. H. HOLDEN.
The members of the class of 1896, U.S. Naval Academy, on May 27 installed on the northeast wall of Memorial Hall in the midshipmen's quarters at the Academy a bronze tablet to the memory of the late Comdr. J. H. Holden, U.S.N., their most beloved member. "It will be remembered," writes a member of the class, "that Commander Holden lost his life under singularly sad and unusual circumstances. For some time he had commanded the gunboat Annapolis, cruising on the west coast of Mexico, and, despite the trying nature of such duties, kept a most efficient and happy ship. He was selected by the Navy Department for the important duty of director of target practice, though his tour of sea duty had not been completed. The Bureau of Ordnance also desired him for its gun desk in Washington. Leaving his ship, much to the regret of all on board, at Corinto, Nicaragua, he crossed the Isthmus; and while en route to New Orleans, La., on the United Fruit Company's steamer Marrowijne a tropical West Indian hurricane of unusual intensity swept the Gulf of Mexico, in which the steamer foundered in the Straits of Yucatan, the sea never yielding the slightest trace of passengers, crew or ship.

"As a naval cadet Holden was one of the mainstays of the entire class, always assisting with instruction in studies as well as by making life at the Academy the more enjoyable by being at the bottom of most of the fun; none seemed more necessary to the class as a whole than did he. His career in the Service was a testimonial to his worth to the country after his graduation, and 'ninety-six' was always proud that he was one of them. Prominent on shore for his mechanical ability that has contributed much to the betterment of our gun mounts, and most valuable at sea, being, among other important duties, the flag secretary of the Atlantic Fleet when it made its great strides in efficiency under the command of Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, he was a man the Navy could ill afford to lose.

"The tablet, with its inscription, is but little with which to honor the memory of such a man, but the class of '96 esteems it a privilege to be able even thus to show

their feeling towards one of their own and most worthy classmates."

The inscription on the tablet reads as follows: "In memoriam, Jonas Hannibal Holden, Commander, U.S. Navy, Class 1896. Born April 5, 1873. Proceeding from duty in command of the U.S.S. Annapolis to duty as director of target practice, he was lost with all hands on the S.S. Marrowijne during a hurricane in the Gulf of Mexico, Aug. 16, 1915. Erected by his classmates as a token of love and admiration."

TRANSFER OF COMMAND OF ATLANTIC FLEET.

The ceremonies attending the transfer of the command of the Atlantic Fleet from Admiral Fletcher to Admiral Mayo, which occurred on board the flagship Wyoming at the New York Yard on Monday, June 19, were as simple as could be imagined, but dignified and impressive to a marked degree. The transfer took place at ten o'clock in the morning, at which hour the sun shone brightly, although heavy showers followed later in the day. Admiral Mayo, with his entire staff, came on board the Wyoming at 9:45, and were received by Admiral Fletcher and his staff, both staffs forming on the starboard side of the forecastle abreast No. 1 turret and facing aft. All commanding officers of ships in the yard were present, and they, together with the officers attached to the Wyoming, took position abreast turrets No. 1 and 2, facing aft. The crew of the Wyoming was mustered aft of the officers. Exactly at ten o'clock Admiral Fletcher read his orders detaching him from command of the fleet and assigning him to duty on the General Board, after which his flag was saluted with seventeen guns by the receiving ship Maine, on signal from the Wyoming. As the last gun of this salute was fired Admiral Fletcher's flag was hauled down and the commission pennant broken. Admiral Mayo then read his orders from the Navy Department designating him as commander-in-chief, and also letter from the President giving him the rank of admiral in the Navy, after which his flag was broken and saluted and the commission pennant hauled down. The formal transfer of command completed, all officers present formed in column and filed past Admirals Fletcher and Mayo, bidding the departing Admiral good-by and Godspeed and extending welcome and good wishes to the new commander-in-chief.

The high esteem in which Admiral Fletcher is held by the officers who have served with him on the flagship was shown when, shortly after the transfer of command, he left the ship informally and in civilian dress. The side was manned by eight "side boys" from among the officers of the ship and staff as follows: Chaplain Cassard, Surgeon Bell, Lieutenant Commanders Shackford and Mitchell, Lieutenant Dowell, Naval Constructor Westervelt, Captain Sibley, U.S.M.C., and P.A. Surgeon Pollard. Lieut. Comdr. C. R. Miller, executive officer of the Wyoming, was "boatswain's mate" and piped the side in a very accomplished manner. As the Admiral shoved off from the ship he was given three rousing cheers by the entire ship's company. Among those present at the ceremony were Mrs. Mayo, wife of the Admiral; Mrs. Chester G. Mayo; Rear Admiral George C. Reiter, retired, who while commanding officer of the Wisconsin had Admiral Mayo as his executive officer; Lieut. Comdr. R. Drace White; Lieut. A. B. Cooke, a former member of Admiral Mayo's staff, and others. Admiral Fletcher left for Washington.

AFTERMATH OF BROWNSVILLE.

A recent inquiry at the War Department regarding the aftermath of the Brownsville affray of August, 1906, shows that fourteen of the colored soldiers of the 25th Infantry, summarily discharged without honor by President Roosevelt, have been restored to the Service and have been given full pay and allowances for the period they were out.

The Brownsville affray took place Aug. 16 and 17, 1906, and immediately after a military investigation President Roosevelt ordered the discharge without honor of those companies whose men participated in the raid on Brownsville. A Congressional investigation, which lasted over a year, followed, and the final action was the passage of a resolution directing the President to appoint a board of Army officers with authority to permit the re-enlistment of such of the discharged soldiers as were found qualified for re-enlistment, such men to be given pay and allowances from the date of their discharge as if honorably discharged and immediately reinstated.

Under this resolution the colored soldiers who have been re-enlisted in the Service and the amounts paid each are as follows: Jones A. Coltrane (corporal), \$2,092.37; Edward L. Daniels (corporal), \$2,055.45; Edward Warfield (private), \$1,700.18; Lewis J. Baker,; Clifford I. Adair (private), \$1,790.30; Henry W. Arvin (private), \$2,040.55; Calvin Smith (private), \$1,289.75; John Smith (private), \$1,198.20; Robert Williams (cook), \$2,419.65; Winter Washington (corporal), \$1,568.16; Elias Gant (private), \$2,015.87; John A. Jackson (private), \$2,010.95; Samuel E. Scott (private), \$1,796.13; William Van Hook (private), \$1,938.67.

SERVICE OF COLONEL RUCKMAN.

Springfield, Mass., June 21, 1916.
To THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

We have been looking forward to hearing the name of Col. John W. Ruckman, C.A.C., brought up in connection with the approaching brigadier vacancies. All interested in the matter recognize him as one of the foremost candidates, and the reasons are not far to seek. He has seen more foreign service than any other officer of his rank or any lieutenant colonel in the corps to-day. His writings on professional subjects are well known and valued in this and other armies; his practical experience has been wide and varied, and includes the successful handling for two years of a general officer's command as commandant of the Coast Defenses of Manila Bay. He holds the unique distinction of being the only officer in our Army to-day who has met and solved the problem of provisioning, mobilizing and organizing the garrison of a large fortress against siege, having as commandant of this, perhaps the most vital district of the American possessions—certainly so at that time—been confronted by this situation during the summer of 1913, well remembered for the strained relations then existing between Japan and the United States.

He is the only Army officer of his rank who is a graduate of both the Army and Navy War Colleges, and Navy officers are as cordial as those of his own corps in expressing their appreciation of his merits. Certainly so good an opportunity is seldom offered the authorities

for showing their ability to discern sterling merit and high power efficiency.

BENJAMIN L. BRAGG.

THE ST. LOUIS ARMY SUPPLY DEPOT.

St. Louis, Mo., June 19, 1916.

Much excitement prevailed in the city of St. Louis when orders came for mobilizing of the National Guard, preparatory to service on the border, and immediately the old arsenal, now the supply depot of the Quartermaster Corps, was besieged, so to speak, by National Guardsmen who needed outfits in form of shoes, leggings, uniforms, blanket rolls, etc. Capt. Alexander E. Williams, U.S.A., the genial quartermaster in charge, gave up his Saturday afternoon half holiday to play the part of clerk and to make sales possible. The troops on the border testify to the very splendid work done by the depot at this arsenal under the able management of Captain Williams. It is he who for many years has tried, but in vain until now, to persuade the War Department to adopt motor trucks in place of the old and faithful mules and wagon. His heart rejoices to know that trucks are coming.

The St. Louis depot will practically furnish all supplies to the thousands of troops on the border, and already markets here in handkerchiefs, bath towels, toothbrushes and shaving outfit have been overrun with orders which cannot be filled. Machinery for automobiles cannot be supplied under from three to ten months.

We should like to see some mention of the enormous work done in the arsenal here, of which our city is justly proud. Letters from the border testify to the efficient handling and shipping of supplies promptly on request. Captain Williams seems to be a very live wire, and is much sought after by automobile men all over the country as to what the Army wants and needs in the way of motor trucks. His mail for this one thing could readily keep one stenographer busy, but Captain Williams, I am told, attends personally to all such matters. Therefore St. Louis feels proud to have such a man at the head of the largest depot in the United States, and a most important field.

MILITARY TOURNAMENT AT EL PASO.

El Paso, Texas, June 17, 1916.

El Paso was swept with a wave of enthusiasm on Flag Day, June 14, the like of which was never before witnessed in the history of the city. In the forenoon a large preparedness parade was witnessed by thousands of people, both Americans and Mexicans, many of the latter from the other side of the Rio Grande, including many Carranzista-officers and soldiers in civilian clothing.

In the evening the military tournament was held at Washington Park, under the auspices of the Fort Bliss Branch of the Army Relief Society and the patronage of Gen. George Bell, jr. The tournament was managed and directed by Major Edward Sigerfoos, 7th Inf., assisted by Lieut. John F. Franklin, 7th Inf.; Lieut. Robert McG. Littlejohn, 8th Cav., and Lieut. Thomas J. Hanley, jr., 23d Inf. The crowd that assembled at 8:30 p.m. to witness the tournament was composed of El Paso's most representative people, and was the largest ever gotten together at one time in Washington Park. The handling of the vast crowd was a serious problem. More than 1,000 automobiles were admitted to the grounds. The crowd was handled expeditiously and tactfully by Company A, 7th Inf., provost company, commanded by Capt. Robert G. Peck. The weather conditions were ideal, the night being bright and clear, a full moon adding greatly to the romanticism of the event.

The music for the occasion was of a very high order. The combined bands of the 4th Field Artillery and the 7th and 23d Regiments of Infantry rendered a concert from 7:45 to 8:30 p.m. which for brilliance and artistic merit can seldom be enjoyed by people either in or out of the Army.

At 8:30 p.m. Gen. George Bell, jr., commanding the El Paso Patrol District, accompanied by his staff and Major Sigerfoos and his assistants, took position in front of the grandstand and reviewed the parade, composed of all the troops and organizations taking part in the tournament. The tournament was opened by the drum corps of the 23d Infantry, which played while marching the length of the field and then took post in front of the grandstand where it sounded various Army calls. Next the provisional motor cycle company of Fort Bliss, Lieuts. Clyde L. Eastman and Floyd C. Hecox, 7th Inf., dashed past at a high rate of speed. The parade proper then started, led by the combined bands of the 7th and 23d Regiments of Infantry, and the following organizations participating: 2d Battalion and Co. D, 7th Inf., Cos. D and K, 23d Inf.; Provisional Machine-gun Company, composed of the Machine-gun Platoons of the 7th and 23d Regiments of Infantry, Capt. Fred L. Davidson, 7th Inf., and Lieut. Dean Halford, 23d Inf.; detachment Hospital Corps with a motor ambulance and trailer; band and Troops C and I, 8th Cav.; Battery A, 5th Field Art.; Motor Truck Company, Depot Quartermaster and Wagon Train, 7th Inf. The troops with their company flags and pennants flying presented a very brilliant and animated scene and elicited great enthusiasm from the spectators.

The events that followed included Cavalry drill by Troop C, 8th Cav., Capt. Hugh D. Berkeley; silent bayonet drill by Co. D, 23d Inf., Capt. Harry F. Dalton; silent calisthenic drill by Co. D, 7th Inf., Lieut. T. K. Spencer, the band, 7th Inf., playing appropriate music. The enthusiasm of the crowd over these events had not died away when Battery A, 5th Field Art., Capt. Raymond W. Briggs, gave a skilful exhibition of a light battery maneuvering and taking position for firing. It is said that the people of Juarez hastily hunted the shelter of their adobe huts, thinking that the long expected attack by the Americans had at last come. A Cossack race by members of Troop C, 8th Cav., was followed by the 2d Battalion, 7th Inf., under command of Capt. A. F. Prescott, which came on the field in double time to the music of the band, 7th Inf., halted and then executed a series of intricate movements in the manual of arms and marchings without commands or signals. The crowd marvelled at the skill that made such a drill possible. Troop I, 8th Cav., Lieut. W. H. Cowles, then gave a musical drill, which for grace and perfection has never been excelled. Next was an interesting first aid drill by detachments of the Hospital Corps, commanded by Capt. James C. Magee, Med. Corps, followed by a rescue race by members of Troop C, 8th Cav.

The 2d Battalion, 7th Inf., again appeared and executed the Butts rifle drill to music by the band, 7th Inf., skillfully done and especially pleasing to the spectators. A Roman race by members of Troop C, 8th Cav., was followed by a shelter tent drill and camping scene, fol-

lowed by a night attack by Co. K, 23d Inf., Lieut. S. B. Akin. This event proved to be one of the most entertaining of the evening. The grand finale was a battle scene in which all the troops took part. The reinforcing of the firing line by a company of Infantry in motor trucks and another in motor cycles was especially thrilling, as was the dash of the Cavalry and machine-gun company to reinforce the Infantry.

After the military part of the program the crowd was entertained with an elaborate pyrotechnic display, in which there were many set pieces, the most beautiful of which was "The Birth of the Flag."

Army officers present pronounced the tournament, from the standpoint of an entertainment, one of the most successful ever given by United States troops. It was a decided financial success. There were more than 7,000 paid admissions to the grounds, and the Army Relief Society of Fort Bliss is the richer by nearly \$1,100 above all expense.

PERSONALS.

(Continued from page 1387.)

P.A. Surg. Julian T. Miller, U.S.N., is visiting in Alexandria, Va.

Mrs. Randolph Harrison and Mrs. Knapp, widow of Capt. John Knapp, U.S.N., are visiting Mrs. Eberle at Annapolis, Md.

The Sunday Star, Washington, for June 18, publishes a picture of Mrs. C. W. Fenton, wife of Major Fenton, U.S.A., and their two sons.

Prof. and Mrs. Guy K. Calhoun, U.S.N., and small son, who have been visiting at Tarrytown, N.Y., will spend the remainder of the summer on Long Island.

Lieut. Frederick W. Milner, U.S.N., and family have taken a house in Chevy Chase, D.C. Lieutenant Milner has reported for duty with the Navy Oil Fuel Board.

Mrs. Philip H. Sheridan spent several days this week with her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Philip H. Sheridan, jr., wife of Lieutenant Sheridan, U.S.A., at Fort Myer, Va.

Mrs. Harry F. Dalton, wife of Captain Dalton, U.S.A., will go to Blue Ridge Summit, Pa., on July 1 to spend the summer with Mrs. Walter Reed, widow of Colonel Reed, U.S.A.

Lieut. Col. Henry D. Snyder, U.S.N., now stationed in Panama, is spending a two months' leave with Mrs. Snyder at the home of her father, G. B. Drury, Essex Junction, Vt.

Mrs. George Barnett and the Misses Gordon and Mr. Basil Gordon have opened up their country place, "Wakefield Manor," in Virginia, where Major General Barnett will join them for over week-ends.

Mrs. Van Vliet, of Memphis, Tenn., is the guest of her son-in-law and daughter, Major and Mrs. William D. Connor, U.S.A., in Washington. Mrs. Connor has just returned from a visit to Philadelphia.

Mrs. Rowland B. Ellis, the wife of Captain Ellis, 14th U.S. Cav., is at the Cairo Hotel, Washington, D.C., visiting her mother, Mrs. E. P. Nalle. Mrs. Ellis will remain in Washington so long as Captain Ellis's duties take him to the border.

Billy McKenney, son of Capt. H. J. McKenney, 12th U.S. Cav., who has been ill for several weeks at Walter Reed Hospital, has returned to his home. Mrs. McKenney with Billy and Louise will spend the summer in Maryland, the mountains of Pennsylvania and Newport, R.I., returning to Washington, D.C., in the fall.

Mrs. Parker and her little daughter, Lolita, wife and daughter of Capt. William E. Parker, U.S.M.C., after a visit of seven weeks with Captain Parker at Cap Haitien, Haiti, have returned to Cuba to visit Mrs. Parker's parents, who have made their home in Cuba for several years. Mrs. Parker will return to the United States in August or September to place Lolita in school.

Mrs. Edward W. Eberle, wife of the Superintendent of the U.S. Naval Academy, returned to Annapolis, Md., on June 17, after spending ten days in Washington, where many entertainments were given in her honor. Mrs. Albert L. Mills, wife of Brigadier General Mills, U.S.A., gave a luncheon of nine covers for her on June 16.

Mrs. A. K. Sloan, of New York, is visiting her son-in-law and daughter, Major and Mrs. Louis T. Hess, U.S.A., in Washington. Major and Mrs. Hess were dinner hosts at the Army and Navy Club on June 15. Mrs. Wood Bispham was also a dinner hostess at the Army and Navy Club on that date, when she entertained in honor of Capt. and Mrs. A. G. Lott, U.S.A.

At the commencement exercises of Harvard University in the Harvard Stadium on June 22, Capt. Constant Cordier, U.S.A., received the degree of Master of Arts. Captain Cordier has been detailed for duty with the Harvard regiment since it was organized and it is in recognition of his splendid work with this volunteer regiment that the honor was conferred on him.

Col. and Mrs. Jay E. Hoffer, U.S.A., have been entertaining a house party in Washington during the past week for their daughter, Miss Helen Hoffer. Their guests included Miss Josephine Foster, of Philadelphia; Miss Woodward, of Flushing; Lieuts. John Rafferty, Hugh Mitchell, Robert McBride and Worsham, all graduates of the Class of '16 at West Point. Col. and Mrs. Hoffer entertained at dinner at the Chevy Chase Club on June 17 for their guests. Mrs. Hoffer and Miss Hoffer spent graduation week at West Point.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels made an inspection of the navy yard, New York on June 22 and with Rear Admiral Nathaniel P. Usher went aboard the Wyoming, the flagship of Admiral Mayo. Mr. Daniels later dined with Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Edison at Orange, N.J. They talked about the bills now before Congress providing for the experimental laboratories of the Naval Consulting Board. The bill passed by the House of Representatives appropriates \$1,000,000. Mr. Edison thinks the total expenditure should be \$5,000,000 and that \$2,000,000 should be provided this year to build the laboratories and start them going.

Recent additions to the naval colony at Jamestown, R.I., include Mrs. George F. Cooper, wife of Captain Cooper, U.S.N., who is at the Bayview; Mrs. Russell Willson, wife of Lieutenant Willson, U.S.N., and small daughter; Mrs. Hugo Osterhaus, wife of Lieutenant Commander Osterhaus, U.S.N., and little Hugo Osterhaus, jr., who are at the Allen Cottage; Comdr. and Mrs. Edwin H. Tillman, U.S.N., who have opened their cottage, where they will entertain a house party shortly for their daughter, Miss Margaretta Tillman. Commodore and Mrs. John E. Craven, U.S.N., have also opened up their cottage. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Newton E. Mason, U.S.N., and Miss Dorothy Mason and Rear Admiral and Mrs. George C. Remey, U.S.N., and Miss Angelica Remey will arrive the last of the month. Miss Katharine Theiss, daughter of Capt. Emil Theiss, U.S.N., is the guest of Pay Insp. and Mrs. Arthur F. Huntington, U.S.N.

Major John S. Winn, U.S.A., is registered at the Willard, Washington.

Major and Mrs. Henry G. Learnard, of Panama, are registered at the Brighton.

Mrs. William J. Glasgow, wife of Major Glasgow, U.S.A., is visiting at West Point, N.Y.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. John H. Upshur, U.S.N., arrived at Cazenovia, N.Y., on June 16.

Col. and Mrs. Alexander Rodgers, U.S.A., arrived this week at the La Farge Cottage, Newport, R.I.

Mrs. William P. Wooten, wife of Major Wooten, U.S.A., is at Atlantic City, N.J., for a brief stay.

Mrs. Thomas J. Senn, wife of Commander Senn, U.S.N., has recently leased an apartment at the Mendota, Washington.

Capt. and Mrs. William Strother Smith have given up their house on O street, Washington, and moved to 1921 S street.

Mrs. Puryear, wife of Capt. Bennet Puryear, Jr., U.S.M.C., is visiting her mother, Mrs. A. C. Hill, in Annapolis, Md.

Rear Admiral Stephen B. Luce, U.S.N., will review the patriotic parade to be held at Newport, R.I., on Independence Day.

Lieut. and Mrs. William Taylor Smith, U.S.N., are visiting the latter's mother, Mrs. H. H. Wallace, at Fredericksburg, Va.

Mrs. Selden Allen Day, who spent the winter in California, has joined Colonel Day, U.S.A., at their Lamont street residence in Washington.

The Misses Robinson, of Pittsburgh, Pa., are guests of Miss Margaretta Symons, daughter of Col. Thomas W. Symons, U.S.A., in Washington, D.C.

Mrs. David W. Taylor has opened their country place near Charlottesville, Va., where Chief Constructor Taylor, U.S.N., will join her later in the summer.

Mrs. Frederick Gore Richards, wife of Ensign Richards, U.S.N., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ligon, at "Whitehall," Howard county, Md.

Mrs. William D. Leahy, wife of Lieutenant Commander Leahy, U.S.N., is the guest of her brother-in-law and sister, Capt. and Mrs. Albert P. Niblack, U.S.N.

Mrs. Bleck has joined her daughter, Mrs. Richard Wainwright, Jr., wife of Lieutenant Commander Wainwright, U.S.N., at Annapolis, Md., for a short visit.

Major Gen. and Mrs. John R. Brooke, U.S.A., are at the Maplewood, Pittsfield, Mass., for the season. Brig. Gen. John D. Hoskins is a guest at Wendell Hall.

Mrs. Alfred Norris, of Philadelphia, has leased the residence of Rear Admiral and Mrs. French E. Chadwick, U.S.N., who are off on a motor trip through New England.

Comdr. and Mrs. William W. Galbraith, U.S.N., were dinner hosts at the Chevy Chase Club on June 14. Prof. and Mrs. Stimson J. Brown were also dinner hosts there on that date.

Mrs. Henry W. Fitch and Miss Alexandrine Fitch are spending several weeks at Bay Head, N.J. They will leave early in July for Lake Placid for the remainder of the summer.

Naval Constr. and Mrs. Horatio G. Gillmor, U.S.N., have taken a cottage at Blue Ridge Summit, Pa. Mrs. Gillmor spent last week in Norfolk, Va., where she went for the marriage of her brother.

Mrs. John H. Magruder and Miss Nathalie Magruder arrived this week at Murray Bay, Canada. Lieut. Holmes Magruder, U.S.N., will go to Annapolis, Md., for duty at the Post-graduate School in July.

Mrs. McGowan and Miss Anna McGowan, widow and daughter of Rear Admiral McGowan, U.S.N., closed their Sixteenth street residence in Washington, D.C., on June 23, and went North for the summer.

Lieut. David H. Scott, 5th U.S. Cav., son of Gen. Hugh L. Scott, U.S.A., arrived at Columbus, N.M., June 21, from the field, suffering from tropical fever. He will be taken to Washington for treatment.

The Misses Scriven, daughters of Brig. Gen. George P. Scriven, U.S.A., have arrived at the Canal Zone for a visit to Major and Mrs. Charles McK. Saltzman, where they are being extensively entertained.

Capt. and Mrs. William F. Hase, U.S.A., and children will spend the summer at Summerfield, in the Blue Ridge Mountains, Pa. Capt. and Mrs. Hase took a motor trip through the Shenandoah Valley early in June.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Bradley A. Fiske, U.S.N., who are in New York for a brief stay, will go to Stockbridge, Mass., for the remainder of the season. Admiral Fiske spent several days at Narragansett Pier last week.

A daughter, Martha Conant Newhall, was born on June 12 to Mr. and Mrs. Cheever Herbert Newhall, of Walnut avenue, Jamaica Plain, Boston, Mass. She is a granddaughter of Commodore and Mrs. James H. Bull, U.S.N.

Mrs. Mark Brooke, wife of Major Brooke, U.S.A., and Miss Hallie Brooke will go to Atlantic City for the early part of the summer and probably to the mountains later. Major Brooke will return from the Philippines in September.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Edward H. Gheen, U.S.N., and the Misses Gheen will close their New Hampshire avenue residence early in July and go to Chelsea, N.J. Lieut. and Mrs. Edward J. Fry, U.S.N., are registered at the Marlborough-Blenheim.

Mrs. Theodore Mosher, widow of Colonel Mosher, U.S.A., is visiting her brother-in-law and sister, Col. and Mrs. Robert N. Getty, U.S.A., at Fort Logan, Colo. Miss Georgia Getty has returned to Fort Logan after paying several visits in the East.

Chaplain and Mrs. S. J. Smith had for guests at a prettily appointed dinner party at Fort Barrancas, Fla., June 15, Chaplain and Mrs. Milton O. Beebe, Rev. and Mrs. Herbert W. Rice, of Pensacola, and Mrs. Savage, of Birmingham, Ala., cousin of Mrs. Rice.

Mrs. George W. Kenyon, wife of Lieutenant Kenyon, U.S.N., has arrived at Woodbury Forest, Va., where she will remain for several months. Mrs. Henry B. Le Bourgeois, wife of Lieutenant Le Bourgeois, U.S.N., and her twin sons will also spend the summer at Woodbury Forest.

Med. Dir. and Mrs. Frank Anderson, U.S.N., left Washington early in June for Wardour, near Annapolis, Md., where they have built a charming residence which they will make their future home. Miss Dorothy Anderson, who has been studying art in New York this winter, has joined her parents.

Among Service women taking an active part in the great preparedness parade in the city of Washington on Flag Day was Mrs. Alexander Sharp, sr., widow of Capt. Alexander Sharp, U.S.N., who led the woman's section of the Navy League. Miss Julie Darling Strong and Miss Grace M. Pierce acted as Mrs. Sharp's aids.

A son was born to Lieut. and Mrs. Max Sebald, P.S., at New Ulm, Minn., on June 14.

Gen. J. A. Johnston, U.S.A., sailed from New York Thursday, June 22, on the steamer *Allianca* for Panama.

Mrs. Eric St. C. Purdon and her two children are sailing for Liverpool on the American liner *St. Paul* July 1.

A son, Robert Kirby, jr., was born to P.A. Paymr. R. K. Van Mater and Mrs. Van Mater at Mare Island, Cal., on June 15.

A daughter, Jean Adrienne Kefauver, was born June 3, 1916, at Fort Slocum, N.Y., to Dr. and Mrs. Lloyd A. Kefauver, U.S.A.

Lieut. and Mrs. Allan M. Pope announce the birth of a son, Thomas Melvill Pope, on June 19, at the Manlius Schools, Manlius, N.Y.

Lieut. and Mrs. Guy Calhoun, of the Naval Academy, Annapolis, are registered at the Hotel Le Marquis, East Thirty-first street, New York.

A son, Vincent John, was born to the wife of Q.M. Sergt. John S. Scally, Q.M.C., at the Department Hospital, Honolulu, H.T., on May 24.

Gen. and Mrs. Frank D. Baldwin, U.S.A., are guests of Millward Adams, of Chicago, at his beautiful summer home in the Rockies, "Stoneleigh," Shawnee, Colo.

Mrs. Junius Wilson MacMurray, widow of Captain MacMurray, and Miss Ethel MacMurray left Washington on June 19 for a series of visits. They will go later to Yellowstone Park.

Mrs. William Pennock Rogers, the widow of Brig. Gen. W. P. Rogers, U.S.A., will spend the summer with her mother, Mrs. William Gordon Browning, at 165 West Fourth street, Winona, Minn.

Lieut. and Mrs. Howard R. Smalley, U.S.A., were visiting Burlington, Vt., for a few days on June 15, and left June 17 by automobile for New York city, where Lieutenant Smalley is on recruiting service.

Capt. and Mrs. Alfred Andrews Starbird are receiving congratulations at Fort Sill, Okla., upon the birth of a daughter, Catharine Andrews. Little Catharine is a granddaughter of Col. and Mrs. George A. Dodd.

After spending several months in Brooklyn, Mrs. Robert S. Donaldson, wife of Lieut. Robert S. Donaldson, 13th U.S. Cav., will be the guest of her sister, Mrs. W. Henry Smith, at Mamaroneck, N.Y., for the summer months.

Comdr. and Mrs. Robert G. Peck, U.S.N., Miss Julia Peck, Mrs. Lackey, wife of Lieut. Comdr. Henry E. Lackey, U.S.N., and little Katherine Lackey went to New London, N.H., on Little Lake Sunapee, on June 21, where they have taken a cottage. Miss Anne Lackey is at a girls' camp on Lake Belgrade, Me.

Mrs. H. F. Dalton, wife of Captain Dalton, 23d U.S. Inf., accompanied by their attractive young sons, Alexander and Franklin, leaves Washington June 24 to spend the summer with Mrs. Walter Reed at Blue Ridge Summit, Pa., where Mrs. Reed has established a select summer camp for boys on her large estate in that particularly attractive and healthy locality.

Mrs. John Singleton Switzer, wife of Major John Singleton Switzer, A.G. Dept., U.S.A., will leave Fort Crook on June 21 to be present at the graduation of her son, John Singleton Switzer, jr., at Ann Arbor, Mich., and to chaperone the "Juno Party" for the Zeta Psi boys. She will be joined in Chicago by Miss Mary Pauline Fordtran, of San Antonio, Texas, who will be one of the guests at the house party.

Capt. David H. Biddle, Cav., U.S.A., who has been on duty with the New York National Guard as an inspector-instructor, has been ordered to Mount Gretna, Pa., as a mustering officer for the Pennsylvania National Guard. Captain Biddle has proved a most valuable officer to the N.G.N.Y., and the hope is expressed that after his work at the splendid camp ground at Mount Gretna he may be again on duty with the New York troops.

Capt. W. P. Kitts, 30th U.S. Inf., who has just finished his tour of duty in the Quartermaster Corps at New York, and left Fort Hamilton on Tuesday, June 20, for Texas, was given a dinner by friends at the Ridge Club, Bay Ridge, on June 17. The hosts were Robert M. Cumming, Walter W. Kohl, George Peabody, Frank P. Lyon, J. P. Mueller and George B. Martin. Mr. Cumming came from Nashville for the dinner, and C. P. Sawyer, who was to attend, was marooned with other "Freaks" on Staten Island. The party had traveled together to Manhattan every morning for several years on the municipal ferry. It was a joyous occasion, even though the occasion of the occasion was not.

The class of 1906, U.S. Naval Academy, held their tenth anniversary reunion—the first since graduation—in New York city on June 17. The program included lunch at the Hotel Astor, matinee at the Follies, followed by dinner in College Hall at the Astor. The members present were R. C. Grady, H. L. Pence, H. M. Jensen, J. H. Collins, L. D. Causey, E. A. Wolleson, L. W. F. Carstein, Alex Sharp, F. H. Roberts, H. F. Emerson, R. A. White, C. S. Keller, Stephen Doherty, H. Jones, Leigh Noyes, Stephen Decatur, Jr., J. F. Connor, C. McK. Lynch, A. W. Fitch, R. B. Lowe, R. L. Lowman, R. W. Spofford, W. P. Hayes and Owen Bartlett. The members present voted to hold a class reunion every five years.

According to an announcement sent out by the Alumni Association of the University of Alabama, a new library to cost \$100,000 is to be built at the university as a memorial to the late Mrs. Amelia R. Gorgas, mother of Surg. Gen. William C. Gorgas, U.S.A. The honor to be paid to the memory of Mrs. Gorgas is perhaps the most signal ever accorded to a woman of Alabama. Mrs. Gorgas became librarian at the University of Alabama, succeeding her husband, Brig. Gen. Josiah Gorgas, who was president of the institution from 1878 to 1879. General Gorgas had been Chief of Ordnance in the Confederacy. Soon after he became president of the university he was forced by ill health to retire. The trustees made him librarian following his retirement, and a year later he died. His widow then was selected for that place. She was the daughter of John Gayle, sixth Governor of Alabama, and was married to General Gorgas in Mobile in 1853. Throughout the long period when she was librarian of the university Mrs. Gorgas assumed what she considered to be a more important and more pleasing task, and that was the care of sick students. During her incumbency the university was not equipped with a regular hospital. Students who fell slightly ill or homesick were transferred to rooms set aside for them in the home occupied by Mrs. Gorgas and her family on the campus. Here she ministered to their wants, and in time she established herself almost as a mother to the hundreds of students. Those who did not have the good fortune to be sick soon learned that Mrs. Gorgas was glad to have them call at her home, where she entertained them in the most delightful manner. In her declining years Mrs. Gorgas relinquished her duties for the most part to her daughter, Miss Mamie Gorgas.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. William S. Cowles, U.S.N., are at Atlantic City, N.J.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. John Schouler, U.S.N., left Annapolis, Md., on June 22, for Catskill, N.Y.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. William H. Emory, U.S.N., will spend part of the summer at Newport, R.I.

Prof. and Mrs. Daniel M. Garrison, U.S.N., and children, of Annapolis, Md., are visiting at Mount Pleasant, S.C.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. G. N. Lieber, U.S.A., celebrated their golden wedding anniversary in Washington on June 14.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Montgomery M. Macomb, U.S.A., will spend the summer at Newport and later at Woodstock, Vt.

P.A. Surg. and Mrs. Cary T. Grayson, U.S.N., who are on their wedding trip, returned to the White Sulphur Springs, W.Va., last week, after spending several days off fishing.

A son, Arthur McMurrough Murphy, was born to the wife of Capt. E. V. D. Murphy, 4th U.S. Inf., at Brownsville, Texas, June 9.

Mrs. B. T. Simmons and son, B. T., Jr., are spending some weeks in Washington at the Ontario Apartments. Major Simmons is doing duty with the Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry.

Major Gen. George Barnett, Commandant of the Marine Corps, was an honor guest at the commencement exercises of the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington, Va. During the exercises General Barnett inspected the cadet corps of the institute and expressed himself as highly pleased at the excellent condition of the cadets.

The Misses Jones, after a delightful winter at Fort Leavenworth, were guests and bridesmaids for Miss Bessie Taylor at her marriage to Capt. Percy Arnold, 8th Cav., at Fort Bliss. Col. and Mrs. Jones were guests of Col. and Mrs. Holbrook for the wedding. Mrs. Jones and daughters have joined Colonel Jones at El Paso, one of his several border stations since returning from a three years' tour of China and the Philippines.

Montgomery, Ala., held a dual celebration on June 14 of Flag Day and "Preparedness Day." Practically every person in the city took part in the patriotic fete either as a marcher in the procession or an onlooker. All the business houses closed in honor of the occasion and Governor Charles Henderson led the parade, which was managed by Capt. William P. Screws, U.S.A., as grand marshal, assisted by Sergeant-instructors Fahnke, Haley and Morgan, U.S.A.

Mrs. Helmick, wife of Major E. A. Helmick, 28th U.S. Inf., has left Donna, Texas, for Gatlinburg, Tenn. Mrs. Helmick has had the management of the Pi Beta Phi Settlement School, of the Pi Beta Phi fraternity, in the mountains of Tennessee, for the past four years, and goes to the school at this time to start the construction of another building for the school. This school, in the recesses of the Great Smokies, fifteen miles from a railroad and sixty-five miles from Knoxville, is a free school, supported entirely by the members of Pi Beta Phi fraternity, for the poor, ignorant mountain children. It is patterned after Hindman Schools and has accomplished great good during the past four years.

Col. and Mrs. Frank Beall Jones, 7th U.S. Inf., announce the engagement of their daughter, Marion Lee, to Capt. Lewis M. Adams, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A.

ARMY ITEMS.

The 2d Company of Coast Artillery on duty at Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., is due at Fort Ruger, Hawaii, for station about July 14, 1916. The 125th Company, on duty at Fort Terry, N.Y., is due at Fort Kamehameha, H.T., for station also about July 14, 1916. The companies are due to sail from San Francisco July 5 on the transport Sheridan.

The 46th and 141st Companies, Coast Art. Corps, left Fort Strong, Mass., June 16, for duty on the Texas border.

The 30th Infantry, held temporarily at Fort Sam Houston, was on June 15 ordered to Eagle Pass, where it is expected to be broken up into several detachments for border patrol duty.

The Army transport Thomas sailed from Manila June 15, en route to San Francisco, Cal., with the following military passengers: For Nagasaki—First Lieut. Donald C. Cubbison, 2d F.A.; 2d Lieut. Mord P. Short, 15th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Louis H. Bauer, M.C., and 2d Lieut. John H. Van Vliet, 15th Inf. For San Francisco—Col. Walter D. McCaw, M.C.; Capt. George H. Rathgeber, P.S.; 1st Lieut. Arthur W. Lane, 13th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Vincente R. Barros, P.S.; 1st Lieut. Thomas J. Smith, 2d F.A.; Lieut. Col. James M. Arrasmith, 8th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Thomas C. Fain, P.S.; 1st Lieut. Harry A. Seymour, P.S.; 2d Lieut. William R. White, 27th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Shepler W. Fitzgerald, Signal Corps.

Col. A. L. Smith, U.S.A., depot Q.M. at New York, received orders June 19 to hire a full crew for the transport Sumner, at Newport News, Va. It is understood that the Sumner may be used to bring American refugees from some Mexican port or ports.

Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff, U.S.A., was invited by the commandant of the Pennsylvania Military College at Chester, Pa., June 21, to be present to receive in person the honorary degree of doctor of military science at its fifty-fourth annual commencement. General Scott was unable to attend, but sent the following message to Col. Charles E. Hyatt, commandant of the college: "The situation is such that the Secretary does not wish me to leave the city. Any moment may require my presence here to initiate a war against Mexico if a telegram should come in saying General Pershing has been attacked, as threatened."

A general court-martial for the trial of Capts. F. H. Gallup, 3d U.S. Field Art., H. Graham, 26th U.S. Inf., and W. H. Armstrong, Porto Rico Regiment, formerly three student officers of the Army Service Schools, opened at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., June 12, with Major Sedgwick Rice, Cav., as the president and Capt. V. D. Dixon, 4th U.S. Cav., as the judge advocate. The charges against Captains Gallup and Graham allege conduct unbefitting an officer and a gentleman in using help in making pretended maps of the Fort Leavenworth reservation and fraudulently passing them off as their own production in solving a military problem in connection with their school work.

Captain Armstrong is accused of making a false statement, when he denied that he had assistance and traced the map. Captain Armstrong was first accused of presenting a fraudulent map and he denied that he did so. Lee Bond is the attorney for Captain Armstrong and is helping him with his defense.

The 46th and 141st Companies of U.S. Coast Artillery

left Boston, Mass., June 17 for Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to report to General Funston for duty on the border.

THE TENSE MEXICAN SITUATION.

(Continued from page 1389.)

mands, and these have to be bought and broken in. The men need thorough instruction in rifle practice, as comparatively few of them have had sufficient practice to be efficient on patrol duty, where they would be opposed to skilled snipers. Inoculation against typhoid fever must be made. Competent cooks must be secured who should know, or be trained to know, how to deal with the Army ration, if the health of the men is to be preserved. Many men need instruction in driving teams and handling horses.

According to the tables of organization of the U.S. Army a war strength Infantry regiment is composed of 1,887 officers and men and requires 151 animals (horses and mules). A Cavalry regiment is put at 1,287 officers and men, with 1,414 animals, and a Light Artillery regiment at 1,170 officers and men, and 1,130 animals. Should the National Guard be required to recruit up to this strength, great delay will necessarily result.

THE FIGHT AT CARRIZAL.

In a fight between U.S. Cavalry and Mexican troops at Carrizal, Mexico, on June 21, that was preceded by the customary Mexican formula of discussion and threats, Capt. Charles T. Boyd and 1st Lieut. Henry R. Adair, 10th Cav., and eleven colored enlisted men of Troop H, 10th Cavalry, were reported killed, and seventeen taken prisoners by the Mexicans. General Gomez and fourteen Mexicans were killed. Up to the time we went to press the Government at Washington had issued no formal statement as to the engagement, the most definite news we have of the affair coming from Mexican sources in a formal statement made on June 22 by General Obregon, the Mexican Minister of War, in which he included two reports from the field made by General Trevino. From Chihuahua City comes a report accredited to Lem H. Spillsbury, a Mormon scout and interpreter with General Pershing's forces, and one of the Americans captured by the Mexicans, which, if genuine, would seem to corroborate the official Mexican reports of the fight.

According to these several reports Captain Boyd left Casas Grandes on June 18 with Troop H, 10th Cavalry, on the way to Villa Ahumada in pursuit of some bandits whom he had heard had looted Santo Domingo, Mexico, and also to catch a negro deserter who was reported to be in Villa Ahumada. Captain Boyd arrived outside Carrizal on the morning of June 21 and sent a messenger into the town to inform the authorities that he was on his way to Villa Ahumada. Lieutenant Colonel Rivas, of the Mexican forces, warned Captain Boyd that he would better turn back. When the American officer refused Colonel Rivas made threats against the Americans and returned to the town. His superior, General Gomez, invited Captain Boyd to enter Carrizal for a conference, but Captain Boyd declined this proposal, as well as one made subsequently by Gomez in person.

There is no account of the actual fighting beyond these words from General Trevino's two reports to Obregon: "Gen. Francisco Gonzales reported to me on June 20 from Ciudad Juarez that American forces were arriving at Santo Domingo. Therefore I ordered they be attacked to-day (June 21), and I am informed that the fight began at eight o'clock this morning in El Carrizal. I have just been informed that the American forces were repulsed. Gen. Felix Gomez was killed. We have others killed and wounded. Seventeen Americans were captured. The Americans' interpreter was captured. He confessed that the American leader was responsible for the conflict."

Señor Arredondo, the Mexican diplomatic representative at Washington, received a despatch from the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs on June 22 in which he requested Señor Arredondo to call the attention of the Department of State to the engagement at Carrizal "between American forces numbering about 200 men and a force of our government, during which engagement Gen. Felix Gomez and several of our troops were killed." The despatch added: "There were several casualties among the American troops and seventeen were taken prisoners. According to a statement made by the interpreter who was acting as guide for the American forces, the commander of the latter is responsible for the encounter."

Spillsbury's account of the fight and a story from El Paso, Texas, as reported in the news despatches, are the only sources as yet from which anything can be learned as to the American troops engaged and the resulting casualties. Spillsbury said that Captain Boyd and Lieutenant Adair "were among the killed"; that Capt. Lewis S. Morey, 10th Cav., "who was with the American detachment, was wounded in the shoulder, but escaped"; and that he saw on the field "the bodies of Boyd and Adair and at least eleven of the negroes," by which he meant the colored soldiers of Troop H, 10th Cavalry, which seems to have been the troop engaged in the fight. The El Paso story, which bears many earmarks of journalistic conventions regarding military engagements, states that the Mexicans were "armed with a machine gun" and "were in ambush." It also states twelve U.S. cavalrymen were killed "according to late reports."

According to a correspondent of the New York Evening Sun seven enlisted men returned to the field headquarters of the U.S. Army in Mexico on June 23 and stated that Troops C and K, 10th Cavalry, under command of Captains Boyd and Morey, were "led into what amounted to an ambush at Carrizal on June 21 by a Mexican force estimated at from 500 to 800 men." Previous stories had reported only Troop H engaged in the fight. These seven men were horse holders during the fight and were cut off from the remainder of the detachment. The same despatch says "General Pershing has no word of the remnant of the detachment" and that he "would not discuss the battle in view of the lack of official information."

The Secretary of War stated on June 23 that no official report has been received of the Carrizal engagement. The War Department, he declared, up to 11 a.m. June 23 was depending upon newspaper reports.

OTHER SKIRMISHES IN MEXICO.

An attack on the rear guard of a force of United States troops returning from pursuit of bandits in Mexico was made on June 18, about twelve miles west of Brownsville, Texas. This attack was made after two troops and a machine-gun troop of the 3d Cavalry had recrossed to the United States. Troops E and F, commanded by Lieuts. John H. Read, Jr., and George H. Peabody, were back from the river, covering the retreat to the Rio Grande. A small band of mounted Mexicans opened fire. Troop E quickly replied and was joined by Troop F.

During the fight two Mexican bandits were killed, one of which wore the uniform of a Carranza officer.

A report from Brig. Gen. James Parker, commanding the Brownsville District, to General Funston on the result of an expedition a few days previous to the above fight said:

"Major Edward Anderson and his squadron of the 3d Cavalry, supporting Lieutenant Newman's detachment, which had followed the bandits across the river, cleaned out a nest of bandits on ranches opposite the San Pedro ranchito district. On the appearance of our command at the ranches the bandits scattered and sniped during the afternoon of June 17, and occasionally until midnight, since which time no Mexicans have been seen, nor has there been any further firing at our troops. There were no casualties on our side."

"Camp on June 17 was made some two miles back from the crossing to which the command returned this morning. No Carranza troops were encountered. The object of the crossing having been accomplished, and in consequence of promises made by the Mexican commander, General Ricaut, to capture and punish the bandits, I have ordered Colonel Bullard, commanding, to withdraw Major Anderson's command to this side of the Rio Grande and go into camp at San Pedro with the entire command, consisting of the 2d Squadron of the 3d Cavalry, plus a machine-gun troop, plus one machine gun company of the 26th Infantry, one battalion of the 26th Infantry and a detachment of the 4th Infantry.

"It is believed that the prompt and vigorous action taken in hot pursuit and following across the border to safe refuge of these notorious raiders will have a fine salutary effect on conditions along this part of the border."

NOTES OF THE MEXICAN EXPEDITION.

Lieut. Carlton D. Chapman, Signal Corps, piloting an Army biplane, volplaned from an altitude of 4,000 feet near Columbus, N.M., June 19, and he suffered minor injuries in the descent, which was necessitated by a broken propeller.

Major Alonzo Gray, 14th U.S. Cav., led his little command of Cavalry across the river into Mexico June 16 in search of the bandits who attacked his camp at San Ignacio, but remained on Mexican soil only two hours. He found no trace of the bandits. Three bandits were captured on the American side of the river and the body of one found, bringing the total of Mexican dead up to nine.

Companies A, B, C and D, 20th U.S. Inf., at Columbus, N.M., received orders June 17 to move immediately to El Paso. At the same time Battery A, of the New Mexico Guard, received instructions to hasten its start for that city.

Responding to appeals of residents at Nogales, Ariz., a battalion of the 14th Infantry and a battalion of Arizona National Guardsmen were ordered there June 22 from Douglas.

William Humphrey, a half-breed Mexican employed as a watchman at the water plant at Naco, Ariz., was exonerated of criminal blame by a coroner's jury for killing, early on June 22, an American soldier and wounding five others, one seriously. Humphrey testified that he could not see the uniforms of the infantrymen and had believed them to be bandits. The soldiers were fired upon by the watchman as they approached the water plant at 2 a.m., preparatory to changing the guard. Before they could make known their identity the following casualties resulted: Pvt. Walter E. Powell, shot through the chest and abdomen, died in hospital; Pvt. John G. Rogoya, shot through the neck, right shoulder, right arm and right thigh, condition serious; 1st Sergt. R. N. Martin, flesh wounds on back and shoulder, not serious; Sergt. Harry Pittson, severely wounded in muscles of right shoulder; Corp. Victor Lundmark, wounded in right elbow, and Pvt. W. H. Stevenson, flesh wound over right hip, all 14th U.S. Inf. Humphrey said he was startled by the approach of the squad of men and called to them to learn their identity. When no answer was received he opened fire. The soldiers were about twenty-five feet away at the time. First Sergeant Martin said the guard did not hear Humphrey call and that the watchman was not noticed until he began shooting. As soon as the watchman saw his mistake he fled, but later surrendered. He was released.

THE ATTACK AT MAZATLAN.

A full report from Comdr. Arthur G. Kavanagh, U.S. N., commanding the U.S.S. Annapolis, in regard to the attack on a boat's crew at Mazatlan June 18, has been received at the Navy Department.

In his report Commander Kavanagh states that the Governor of Mazatlan issued a manifesto that officers were not to land and guard was placed on dock. Ensign Kessing was sent ashore to parley with the Mexicans and to ask them to send for the Acting American Consul or for one of the Mexican officials so as to arrange for American citizens coming off to the ship. Paymaster Mowat was with the party as interpreter. The boat officer was ordered to keep clear of the landing so that his boat could not be rushed, and Commander Kavanagh forbade him entering the town, the plan being that the boat was to lie well clear of the dock and the officers therein to confer with party on shore.

The coxswain of the boat reports that after a brief parley Paymaster Mowat informed Ensign Kessing that the Mexican said it would be all right for them to land. They did so, and were immediately seized. Kessing ordered the boat to return to the ship and to report what had happened. When the Mexicans saw the boat start off they motioned it to return. The coxswain told them to wait a minute and kept heading for the ship.

The report then goes on to state further details, which in brief were that a shot was fired at the boat by a Mexican customs official in uniform while the motor launch with the bluejackets was 100 yards from the dock. Mexican soldiers then opened fire, riddling the launch with bullets. About 150 shots were fired all told. Acting under orders from Commander Kavanagh the Americans had arms concealed in the launch and followed instructions in using them in self-defense. Boatswain's Mate Laughter, who was senior in the boat, ordered the fire returned and the Mexicans fled in panic from the dock. Laughter was hit twice and is gravely wounded. Coxswain Sheets suffered injuries to his fingers.

The American Consul came off to the Annapolis and reported that General Meza claimed our people began the fight. He was given the American side of the affair, and was assured that full satisfaction would be given if the blame was attached to the Americans. The General allowed Kessing and Mowat to return on board at 4 p.m., Sunday, they having suffered no harm beyond threats and abuse from the populace and soldiers. They were well treated by military officials. General Meza sent a polite reply to Commander Kavanagh's letter saying that he released the officers at the Commander's request,

and also that the men who fired on the boat were Japanese now in the hospital wounded. Mowat and Kessing confirmed the coxswain's report, except that they did not know how the firing started.

NAVY SHIPS IN MEXICAN WATERS.

The Navy Department has announced the following list of war vessels either already in Mexican waters, on their way or in readiness to move thither: East coast—Battleship Nebraska at Vera Cruz; gunboat Wheeling at Puerto Mexico; gunboats Machias and Marietta at Tampico; tender Dixie, en route Philadelphia to Tampico; scout cruiser Salem, en route Guantánamo to Tampico; transport Hancock, en route San Domingo to Vera Cruz, and three destroyers en route Key West to Vera Cruz. West coast—Gunboat Annapolis at Mazatlán; gunboat Yorktown and supply ship Glacier at Topolobampo; cruiser Cleveland at Guaymas; cruiser Albany at Manzanillo; armored cruiser San Diego, cruisers Chattanooga, Denver, Milwaukee and four destroyers held in readiness at San Diego, and transport Buffalo en route to Mazatlán.

An additional force of United States warships has been ordered to Mexican waters to patrol the coast on both sides and be ready for any emergency that may arise. Admiral Cameron McRae Winslow, Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Fleet, was directed on June 18 to proceed with five ships and four destroyers to Mexican ports on the west coast. These ships are the cruiser San Diego, the Admiral's flagship; the gunboat Annapolis, the cruisers Cleveland and Raleigh and the gunboat Yorktown.

Six destroyers and the tender Panther have been ordered from Santo Domingo to Key West to hold themselves in readiness for service in Mexican waters.

PREPAREDNESS ON THE BORDER.

Major Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A., commanding the Southern Department, on June 20, requested the War Department to send to him, as soon as possible, a large part of the National Guardsmen to be stationed along the Mexican boundary "from Brownsville to the Pacific Ocean." This request for National Guardsmen resulted in telegraphic requests for information as to when the forces of certain states would be able to move.

General Funston did not announce how many men he has asked for, nor the stations to which they will be sent, but it is believed that he expects more than a division, and that not less than 28,000 men would be sent. General Funston's request was for "a number sufficient to give adequate protection to the border." As fast as troops arrive in the South they will be sent to the stations chosen. A part will be brought to San Antonio and held there as reserve, but a part of them will be within sight of Mexico when they get off the trains.

Secretary Lansing's note to Mexican Minister of Affairs Aguilar was read carefully by General Funston and members of his staff. "Officials familiar with the temperament of the Mexican officials," says a San Antonio despatch to the New York Times, "regarded it as a communication almost certain to sweep aside the barriers holding apart the two armies. Already the border army, made up of troops of the Regular Establishment and the Militiamen of Texas, New Mexico and Arizona, comprises more than 40,000."

MUNITIONS AND HORSES

The Army Quartermaster Department at San Antonio, Texas, has been instructed to advertise immediately for the purchase of 26,500 cavalry horses, 15,100 artillery horses, 8,000 wheel mules, 8,100 lead mules, and 8,000 pack mules.

(Continued on page 1404.)

EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION.

(Continued from page 1388.)

George Wright, Wash., appointed in S.O. 122, June 6, Western D.; 1st Lieut. Augustine A. Hofmann, Inf., and 2d Lieut. Herbert C. Fooks, 16th Inf. (June 7, Western D.)

The following will report for examination to board at Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., appointed in Par. 13, S.O. 122, June 6, Western D.: 1st Lieut. Orville N. Tyler, 4th Cav. (June 7, Western D.)

At Fort Yellowstone, Wyo. Board: Col. Lloyd M. Brett, Cav.; Major Amos A. Fries, C.E.; Capt. William R. Davis, M.C. Will report for examination Capt. Frederick T. Arnold, Cav. (June 9, Western D.)

HAWAIIAN DEPARTMENT.

First Lieuts. Paul S. Reinecke and Raymond A. Wheeler, C.E., report to board at Fort Shafter, H.T., for examination for promotion. (May 19, H.D.)

Boards to meet at stations indicated in Hawaiian Department for examination of officers for promotion:

At Schofield Barracks, H.T.—Cavalry: Lieut. Col. William W. Forsyth, 4th Cav.; Majors Horace D. Bloombergh, M.C., Edmund S. Wright, 4th Cav., and Walter C. Short, Cav.; 1st Lieut. Clarence R. Bell, M.C.

At Schofield Barracks, H.T.—Field Artillery: Lieut. Col. John E. McMahon, 1st F.A.; Majors Tieman N. Horn, 1st F.A., and William S. Guignard, 1st F.A.; 1st Lieuts. Royal E. Cummings and Charles M. O'Connor, M.C.

At Fort De Russy, H.T.—Coast Artillery Corps: Majors Charles A. Ragan, M.C., and Joseph B. Douglas, C.A.C.; Capts. Frederick W. Phisterer, C.A.C., Edward Carpenter, C.A.C., and Joseph L. Siner, M.C.

At Fort Kamehameha, H.T.—Coast Artillery Corps: Major Powell C. Fauntleroy, M.C.; Capts. Charles D. Winn, Walter C. Baker, Malcolm P. Andruss, C.A.C., and Sanford W. French, M.C.

At Schofield Barracks, H.T.—Infantry: Majors Frank H. Albright, 25th Inf., and Francis E. Lacey, Jr., 1st Inf.; Capts. Edward C. Carey, 1st Inf., and Jay D. Whitham, M.C., and 1st Lieut. Raymond W. Bliss, M.C.

At Fort Shafter, H.T.—Infantry: Lieut. Col. Benjamin W. Atkinson, 2d Inf.; Majors William Weigel and William R. Dashell, 2d Inf.; Capts. Albert P. Clark and Harry R. McKellar, M.C. (May 19, Hawaiian D.)

WAR DEPARTMENT.

The following will report to Lieut. Col. Robert E. L. Michie (Cav.), Gen. Staff, president of board at Washington, D.C., for examination for promotion: Capts. Kenzie W. Walker, Cav. (Q.M.C.), Albert E. Saxton, Cav. (Q.M.C.), and Abraham G. Lott, 15th Cav. (June 13, War D.)

The following will report to Major William S. McNair (Field Art.), I.G., president of examining board at Washington, for examination for promotion: Capt. Dan T. Moore, Field Art. (Gen. Staff); 1st Lieuts. Frank Thorp, Jr., 2d Field Art., and Sherman Miles, 3d Field Art. (June 13, War D.)

The following will report to Major Charles Gerhardt, Inf., president of board at Washington, D.C., for examination for promotion: Capts. Frank S. Cochen and Dennis E. Nolan (Inf.), Gen. Staff; 1st Lieuts. George A. Lynch, Inf., Henry S. Brinkerhoff, 3d Inf., Cassius M. Dowell, 11th Inf., and Richard D. La Garde, 9th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Franz A. Deniat, Inf. (first lieutenant, O.D.) (June 13, War D.)

The following will report to Col. Charles G. Treat (Field Art.), Gen. Staff, president of board at Washington, D.C., for examination for promotion: Lieut. Col. George H. Cameron, Cav. (G.S.), George W. Read, Cav. (A.G.), Robert E. L. Michie, Cav. (G.S.), William H. Johnston, Inf. (G.S.), William M. Wright, Inf. (A.G.), André W. Brewster, Inf. (I.G.), and

William F. Martin, Inf. (G.S.); Majors Dwight E. Aultman, 6th Field Art., and William S. Graves, Inf. (G.S.) (June 13, War D.)

The following will report to Lieut. Col. Robert E. L. Michie, Cav., examining board, Washington, D.C., for examination for promotion: Capt. Joseph E. Cusack, 11th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Edgar M. Whiting, 4th Cav.; 2d Lieut. John Millikin, 5th Cav. (June 13, War D.)

First Lieut. William H. Shepard, 6th Field Art., will report to Major William S. McNair, Field Art., examining board, Washington, D.C., for examination for promotion. (June 13, War D.)

First Lieut. John B. Rose, C.A.C., will report to Col. Richmond P. Davis, C.A.C., examining board, Washington, D.C., for examination for promotion. (June 13, War D.)

First Lieut. Norman F. Ramsey, Inf., will report to Major Charles Gerhardt, Inf., examining board, Washington, D.C., for examination for promotion. (June 13, War D.)

At Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Board: Lieut. Col. Thomas U. Raymond, James M. Kennedy, Capt. Frank N. Chilton, M.C. (June 13, War D.) Also Capts. William P. Banta, Robert M. Culler, M.C. (June 20, War D.)

At Washington, D.C. Board: Brig. Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ord., Col. Edwin B. Babbitt, O.D., Major Allie W. Williams, M.C. Will report for examination: Lieut. Col. George W. Burr, O.D. (June 13, War D.)

At Fort Leavenworth, Kas. Board: Majors M. A. W. Shockley, Kent Nelson, Capt. Edgar King, M.C. Will report for examination: Capts. Charles F. Craig and George P. Peed. (June 13, War D.)

At Columbus Barracks, Mo. Board: Lieut. Col. Charles Willecox, Capts. Ferdinand Schmittner, Adam E. Schlanser, M.C. Will report for examination: Capt. James Bourke, M.C. (June 13, War D.)

At Washington, D.C. Board: Col. Edwin B. Babbitt, Lieut. Col. Jay E. Hoffer, O.D., Major Allie W. Williams, M.C. Will report for examination: Major John H. Rice, O.D. (June 13, War D.)

At Plattsburgh Barracks, N.Y. Board: Majors Wallace De Witt, Herbert G. Shaw, Wilson T. Davidson, M.C. Will report for examination: Capt. Samuel M. de Loffre and William A. Powell, M.C. (June 20, War D.)

EASTERN DEPARTMENT.

The following will report for examination to board at West Point, N.Y., appointed in orders of June 14, E.D.: 2d Lieut. Ernest Sedlacek, 6th Field Art. (June 13, E.D.)

The following will report for examination to board appointed in Par. 16, S.O. 129, June 9, E.D.: 1st Lieuts. Stuart A. Howard, 30th Inf., Harry L. Hodges, 1st Cav., Henry W. Fleet, 19th Inf., Shelby C. Leisure, 7th Inf., Sheldon W. Anding, Inf., Allan M. Pope, Cav., Jacob W. S. Wuest, 28th Inf., Albert B. Kaempfer, Inf., Charles B. Amory, Jr., Cav., Samuel J. Sutherland, Inf., Walter O. Boswell, 21st Inf., and 2d Lieut. Carl A. Baehr, 22d Inf. (June 13, E.D.)

THE ARMY.

S.O. 144, JUNE 21, 1916, WAR DEPT.

First Lieut. Enoch B. Garey, 18th Inf., placed list officers destined proper commands, June 22, 1916; name 1st Lieut. William G. Murchison, Inf., removed therefrom, June 21.

Lieut. Col. Henry Jersey, Engineers, report to Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, president board officers, purpose considering question persons entitled medals honor for duty.

First Lieut. Thomas H. Scott, M.R.C., relieved duty Southern Department; to home and from active duty.

Par. 23, S.O. 138, June 13, 1916, War D., relating Capt. Alexander R. Piper, retired, revoked.

Board: Cols. Guy L. Edie, Henry I. Raymond and Henry S. T. Harris, M.C., appointed Letterman General Hospital, Presidio, San Francisco, for examination of officers Medical Corps. The following officers will report: Majors William H. Wilson, William F. Lewis, Carl R. Darnall, Capt. Clarence H. Connor, Col. W. H. Tanner, Lloyd L. Smith, William R. Davis, Leartus J. Owen, Frank W. Weed, Herbert C. Gibner.

Following assignments officers Corps Engineers ordered: Col. Mason M. Patrick assigned 1st Regiment Engineers, July 1, 1916, Col. George A. Zinn assigned 2d Regiment Engineers, July 1, 1916, and will join regiments. Col. Joseph E. Kuhn, addition other duties, assigned 3d Regiment Engineers, July 1, 1916, and will join regiments. Lieut. Col. Merritt W. L. Walke assigned 2d Regiment Engineers, July 1, 1916, relieved duty West Point, to join regiment.

Major Robert R. Raymond, additional duties, assigned lieutenant colonel, 3d Regiment Engineers, upon promotion grade lieutenant colonel; report commanding general, Hawaiian Department, duty with portion regiment stationed that department.

Major Clark E. Smith assigned 2d Regiment Engineers, July 1, 1916, relieved duty and station St. Louis such time after July 1, 1916, as can be spared by Chief of Engineers; will transfer such officer Chief Engineers may designate duties Mississippi River Commission.

Par. 15, S.O. 95, April 22, 1916, War D., relating to 1st Lieut. W. C. Sherman, revoked.

First Lieut. William C. Sherman, 2d Lieut. Lehman W. Miller transferred 2d Battalion Engineers and 1st Battalion Mounted Engineers, July 1, 1916; on that date report for duty to C.O., 2d Regiment Engineers.

Par. 15, S.O. 95, April 22, 1916, assigning Capt. Daniel I. Sultan, 1st Lieut. W. Morris Chubb to 3d Battalion Engineers, amended to assign officers to 3d Regiment Engineers, upon arrival Manila.

Except otherwise ordered hereafter, all officers Corps of Engineers who June 30, 1916, assigned 1st, 2d, 3d Battalion Engineers transferred to 1st, 2d, 3d Regiments Engineers, respectively, July 1, 1916.

Order, June 17, 1916, War D., directing Major Lawrence S. Miller, C.A.C., proceed to Columbus, N.M., amended; proceed Laredo, duty with Coast Artillery troops.

Leave granted Capt. William S. Mapes, 20th Inf. extended ten days.

S.O. 145 JUNE 23, 1916, WAR DEPT.

Col. William A. Glassford, S.C., assigned Aviation Section, Signal Corps.

First Lieut. Royal E. Cummings, M.C., honorably discharged with one year's pay.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations sent to the Senate June 22, 1916.

Capt. Nelson Garen, M.C., May 26, vice Major Deane C. Howard, promoted.

First Lieut. Robert F. Tate, 8th Cav., June 3, vice Parker, 12th Cav., detailed General Staff Corps.

First Lieut. Sebring C. Megill (Cav.), Signal Corps, June 3, vice Cootes, 13th Cav., detailed G.S.C.

Second Lieut. Robert S. Donaldson, 13th Cav., June 3, vice Tate, 8th Cav., promoted.

Capt. Edward Kimmel, C.A.C., June 12, vice Hamilton, detached.

Capt. John R. Proctor, C.A.C., June 12, vice Wyllie, detached.

First Lieut. Clifford L. Corbin, C.A.C., June 12, vice Kimmel, promoted.

First Lieut. Lloyd P. Horsfall, C.A.C., June 12, vice Proctor, promoted.

First Lieut. Charles G. Mettler, C.A.C. (captain), Ord. Dept., to be captain from June 12, vice Worcester, detached.

First Lieut. Charles B. Gatewood, C.A.C. (captain), O.D., to be captain June 12, vice Mettler, whose detail Ordnance Department continued.

First Lieut. Joseph H. Peot, C.A.C. (captain), O.D., captain from June 12, vice Gatewood, detail Ord. Dept. continued.

First Lieut. Morgan L. Brett, C.A.C. (captain, Ord. Dept.), captain from June 12, vice Peot, detail in Ord. Dept. continued.

First Lieut. Forrest E. Williford, C.A.C., June 12, vice Brett, detail O.D. continued.

Second Lieut. Charles N. Wilson, C.A.C., from June 12, vice Corbin, promoted.

Second Lieut. Austin G. Frick, C.A.C., June 12, vice Horsefall, promoted.

Second Lieut. Sydney S. Winslow, C.A.C., June 12, vice Williford, promoted.

Captains in Medical Corps, June 7, after three years' service: First Lieuts. Benjamin B. Warriner, William D. Herbert, Stephen H. Smith, George F. Lull, Charles C. Hillman, Sidney L. Chappell, Fletcher O. McFarland, all Medical Corps.

First Lieut. Frank Wiley Wilson, M.R.C., first lieutenant, Medical Corps, June 7, vice Moncrief, promoted May 23.

Acting Dental Surg. Lowell B. Bright, rank first lieutenant, May 8, and Acting Dental Surg. Walter Lee Reesman, June 12, to be dental surgeons to fill original vacancies.

Transfer nominations:

Second Lieut. Frederick G. Dillman, 3d Inf., to be second Lieutenant, Infantry, date June 12, 1913.

Second Lieut. Samuel J. Heidner, C.A.C., to be second lieutenant, Infantry, rank June 12, 1913.

Rev. Edmund J. Griffin, D.C., chaplain, rank first lieutenant from June 19, vice Landry, 12th Cav., resigned May 25.

Under provisions of Sec. 9, Act of June 3, 1916, pay clerks arranged alphabetically, appointment second lieutenants, Q.M. Corps, rank June 3, 1916: Selden B. Armat, Francis J. Baker, Wallace F. Baker, Stephen R. Beard, Orva E. Beasley, John Q. Abbott, George C. Brigham, Dudley M. Brown, Richard L. Cave, Jerome Clark, Eugene Coffin, Lute E. Collier, Edward T. Comegys, Walter D. Dabney, William F. Daughton, William M. Dixon, Guy R. Doane, Charles B. Eckels, George Z. Eckels, Charles E. Eddy, Edwin F. Ely, Ed. N. Enders, Clarence M. Exley, Horace G. Foster, Seymour H. Francis, Otto W. Gralund, Carl Halla, James R. Hennighausen, Joseph A. Hill, Ernest P. Hoff, Eugene O. Hopkins, Henry S. Hostetter, Percy G. Hoyt, Charles R. Inslay, Franklin C. Kearns, Montgomery T. Legg, Claude J. Liebert, William J. Lisle, Elmer E. Lockard, George F. Lovell, James Mackay, Alexander C. McKelvey, William A. MacNicholl, Herbert A. Main, Frederick A. Markey, James A. Marmon, Alfred J. Maxwell, Dana W. Morey, Emmett C. Morton, Frank T. Neely, Erskine Neide, David Nichols, Robert G. Nunan, Arthur A. Padmore, Frank E. Parker, Thomas S. Pugh, Horace G. Rice, Frank H. Richay, Harold G. Salmon, Jerome F. Sears, Frank B. Shelly, Harrison W. Smith, Hastie A. Stuart, Will T. Taber, Louis M. Tibadeau, William W. Thrall, Walter S. Vider, Hardie A. Violland, Wilhelm P. A. T. von Hartung, George N. Watson, Archie H. Willis, Horace E. Wilson, Samuel C. Wilson.

G.O. 2, MAY 28, 1916, CENTRAL DEPT.

I.—In compliance with G.O. 3, War D., Jan. 22, 1916, the undersigned assumes command of the Central Department.

II.—The following-named officers are announced as the personal staff of the department commander: Capt. Roger S. Fitch, 6th Cav., and William Bryden, Field Art., aide-de-camp.

THOMAS H. BARRY, Major Gen., U.S.A.

G.O. 3, JUNE 12, 1916, CENTRAL DEPT.

Announces that Capt. William Bryden, Field Art., having reported this date, is appointed and announced as aide-de-camp to Major Gen. T. H. Barry.

BULLETIN 8, MAY 27, 1916, SOUTHERN DEPT.

Published instructions regarding the method of supply by the Quartermaster Corps for troops in the Southern Department for the information and guidance of all concerned.

G.O. 21, MAY 15, 1916, PHILIPPINE DEPT.

First Lieut. George C. Marshall, Jr., 13th Inf., is relieved as aide-de-camp to the undersigned, effective this date.

H. LIGGETT, Brigadier General, Commanding.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. John F. Morrison, having reported, will proceed to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, and assume command of post. (May 8, P.D.)

GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. H. L. SCOTT, CHIEF OF STAFF.

Major P. D. Lochridge, Cav. (G.S.), to report to examining board at Washington for examination for promotion from lieutenant colonel to colonel. (June 16, War D.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. E. A. GARLINGTON, I.G.

Major William S. McNair, Field Art. (I.G.), to examining board at Washington, D.C., for examination for promotion to lieutenant colonel and from lieutenant colonel to colonel. (June 16, War D.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. J. B. ALESHERE, Q.M.G.

Leave one month, with permission to apply for extension of three months, to Major Gen. James B

1916, from sergeant, Q.M.C.), now at Fort Clark, to Manila on transport to leave July 5 for duty. (June 19, War D.)
 Sergt. 1st Class Jesse W. Scoggins, Q.M.C., Fort Screven, Ga., to Fort Moultrie, S.C., for duty. (June 20, War D.)
 Q.M. Sergt. Thomas D. Roberts, Q.M.C., is placed upon the retired list at Washington Barracks, D.C., and to home. (June 21, War D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. W. C. GORGAS, S.G.

Col. Charles Richard, M.C., from duty at Medical Supply Depot, New York city, June 30. (June 13, War D.)

Col. Jefferson R. Kean, M.C., now in Washington, is detailed for duty with the military relief division of the American National Red Cross. He is relieved from further duty at Fort Leavenworth. (June 15, War D.)

Sick leave four months to Lieut. Col. Charles F. Mason, M.C. (June 16, War D.)

Major Frederick M. Hartsack, M.C., detailed member of examining board, Governors Island, N.Y. (June 16, War D.)

Capt. Samuel J. Turnbull, M.C., from Department Hospital, Manila, to Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, on transport to sail from Manila May 15. (May 5, P.D.)

Capt. Alexander Murray, M.C., report in person to examining board at Governors Island, N.Y., for examination for promotion. (June 15, War D.)

Capt. Alexander T. Cooper, M.C., Fort Bayard, N.M., to Columbus, N.M., for duty with 17th Infantry. (June 1, S.D.)

The following officers are assigned to temporary duty as indicated: Capt. Fred W. Palmer, M.C., Fort Rosecrans, Cal., to Columbus, N.M., with 4th Field Artillery; Capt. Orville G. Brown, M.C., Fort Worden, Wash., to Camp Harry J. Jones, Douglas, Ariz., with 14th Infantry; Capt. Ernest G. Bingham, M.C., Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., to Columbus, N.M., with 11th Cavalry; Capt. Eugene G. Northington, M.C., San Francisco, to Fort Bliss, Texas, with 7th Infantry. (June 1, S.D.)

Major William L. Little, M.C., Sierra Blanca, Texas, to Del Rio, Texas, for temporary duty as surgeon, 14th Cavalry. (June 1, S.D.)

Sick leave three months to Capt. Glenn I. Jones, M.C., Cantone Hospital, Columbus, N.M. (June 5, S.D.)

Major George A. Skinner, M.C., relieved member examining board appointed at Fort Strong, Mass. (June 19, E.D.)

Leave three months and twelve days, about June 20, 1916, to Capt. Henry C. Maddux, M.C. (June 19, War D.)

Leave ten days to 1st Lieut. Augustus B. Jones, M.C., upon his relief from duty at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. (June 20, War D.)

So much of Par. 7, S.O. 117, May 18, 1916, War D., as relates to 1st Lieut. Augustus B. Jones, M.C., is amended so as to relieve him from duty at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., July 1, instead of July 10, 1916. (June 20, War D.)

Leave one month, about Oct. 15, 1916, with permission to visit China and Japan, to Capt. Robert Skelton, M.C. (June 17, War D.)

The following officers, M.C., will report to Col. William H. Arthur, M.C., president of examining board at Washington, for examination for promotion: Capts. Edward B. Vedder, Arthur M. Whaley and Paul L. Freeman. (June 16, War D.)

Leave one month and twenty days, with permission to travel in China and Japan, to Capt. John R. McKnight, M.C., upon relief from duty in Philippines. (June 17, War D.)

A board to consist of Cols. William H. Arthur, Henry P. Birmingham and William O. Owen, M.C., at Army Medical School, Washington, for examination of officers of Medical Corps for promotion. Major Henry Page, Capt. John A. Clark and Lieut. Cols. Charles F. Mason and James D. Glennan will report to above board for examination. (June 17, War D.)

A board to consist of Col. George E. Bushnell, Capts. William H. Richardson and Joseph A. Worthington, M.C., at Army General Hospital, Fort Bayard, for examination of officers of Medical Corps for promotion. Capt. Earl H. Bruns, M.C., will report to board for examination. (June 17, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Chester L. Thomson, Med. Dept., Fort Bayard, to the Fort Keogh Remount Depot, Mont., to relieve Sergt. 1st Class William J. Freebourn, Med. Dept., who goes to Fort Caswell for duty. (June 15, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Samuel Marcus, Med. Dept., Ford Ward, Wash., to Augusta Arsenal, Ga., for duty. (June 16, War D.)

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

First Lieut. George H. Richardson, M.R.C., San Francisco, to active duty at San Francisco. (May 29, Western D.)

First Lieut. Norman D. Morgan, M.R.C., San Francisco, to active duty at San Francisco. (May 31, Western D.)

First Lieut. Walter O. Howell, M.R.C., San Francisco, to active duty at Presidio of San Francisco. (June 5, Western D.)

First Lieut. Charles E. Donlan, M.R.C., to active duty at Fort Strong, Mass. (June 16, War D.)

First Lieut. Albert H. Eber, M.R.C., Fort Douglas, to Columbus, N.M., for temporary duty with 2d Battalion of Engineers; 1st Lieut. Edward Bailey, M.R.C., Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.; to Columbus, N.M., for temporary duty with Ambulance Company No. 7. (June 1, S.D.)

First Lieut. Royal K. Stacey, M.R.C., Donna, Texas, to Mercedes, Texas, for temporary duty, relieving 1st Lieut. John N. Merrick, M.R.C., who goes to Donna for temporary duty. (June 5, S.D.)

First Lieut. George C. Dunham, M.R.C., to active duty as surgeon on transport Sumner. (June 19, War D.)

First Lieut. Charles W. Riley, M.R.C., from duty at Army Medical School, at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and at proper time to Jefferson Barracks and report on July 1, 1916, for duty. (June 20, War D.)

DENTAL CORPS.

Leave two months to Acting Dental Surg. James G. Mornistar. (June 15, War D.)

HOSPITAL CORPS.

Sergt. 1st Class Marshall S. Howard, H.C., to Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, for duty. (May 6, P.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class George E. Daily, H.C., to Camp Overton, Mindanao. (May 6, P.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Michael Ilitz, H.C., placed upon the retired list at Fort McDowell, Cal.; to home. (June 21, War D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. W. M. BLACK, C.E.

Lieut. Col. Charles S. Riché, C.E., upon arrival at Chicago, Ill., will, in addition to other duties, report for assignment to duty as engineer of Central Department, relieving Lieut. Col. William V. Judson, C.E., of that duty. (June 17, War D.)

Lieut. Col. William V. Judson, C.E., from station at Chicago, Ill., and take station at Baltimore, Md., for duty. (June 17, War D.)

Capt. John M. Wright, C.E., from assignment to 3d Battalion of Engineers, June 30, 1916. (June 15, War D.)

Major Gustave R. Lukesh, C.E., in addition to his other duties, is assigned to command post of Washington Barracks, D.C., and of Engineer troops remaining thereat, upon departure from that post of headquarters of 1st Battalion of Engineers. (June 20, War D.)

First Lieut. Charles F. Williams, C.E., as member and recorder of board of Corps of Engineers, for considering organization, equipment and instruction of Engineer troops, vice 1st Lieut. Frank S. Besson, C.E., relieved. (June 19, War D.)

Sergt. Andrew A. Green, Co. E, 2d Battalion of Engineers, with Militia of Illinois, Iowa and Michigan, from Chicago, Ill., to Iowa City, Iowa, for station. (June 20, War D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Corps of Engineers are ordered: Capt. Arthur R. Ehrenbeck from present duties and station and assigned to 2d Regiment, Engrs., July 1, and to join portion of regiment at Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Capt. Henry A. Finch from present duties and station and assigned to 2d Regiment, Engrs., July 1, and upon expiration of leave will join company to which assigned. First Lieut. John W. Stewart from duty at Engineer School and assigned to 1st Regiment, Engrs., July 1, and upon expiration of leave to join regiment. (June 21, War D.)

Major Warren T. Hannum, C.E., assigned to 1st Regiment, Engrs., July 1, 1916, and to join regiment that date. (June 21, War D.)

Col. Mason M. Patrick, C.E., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty. (June 17, War D.)

Col. George A. Zinn, C.E., to Columbus, N.M., for duty. (June 17, War D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM CROZIER, C.O.

Capt. Kenneth B. Harmon, O.D., from duty at Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass., to San Antonio for duty. (June 16, War D.)

Par. 2, S.O. 89, April 15, 1916, War D., relating to Capt. Norman F. Ramsey, O.D. (first lieutenant, 6th Inf.), revoked. (June 20, War D.)

Ord. Sgt. John Gebelin, Fort Hunt, Va., to Fort Monroe, Va., for purpose of exhibiting and demonstrating a relocater to the Coast Artillery Board. (June 20, War D.)

EXAMINATIONS FOR ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

A board of Ordnance Department to consist of Col. William S. Peirce, Lieut. Col. Jay E. Hofer, Major Edward P. O'Hern, Major Leroy T. Hillman and Major William I. Westervelt, at the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N.J., June 26, 1916, for making recommendation for detail of officers to Ordnance Department, in the grades of major, captain, and first lieutenant. Those eligible for detail will be the officers now serving in Ordnance Department, and those found qualified from the Army at large. Provision will be made for filling the following expected vacancies on or about July 1, 1916, provided a sufficient number of officers be found qualified for each of the corresponding grades: Seven majors, 10 captains, and 13 first lieutenants. Majors or captains with service in Ordnance Department who shall have been commissioned as majors or captains in other branches of the Service on or about July 1, 1916, will be eligible for duty as majors in Ordnance Department. Captains and first lieutenants with service in Ordnance Department who shall have been commissioned as captains or first lieutenants in other branches of the Service on or about July 1, 1916, will be eligible for detail as captains in Ordnance Department. First and second lieutenants of the Army at large who may be qualified will be eligible for detail as first lieutenants in Ordnance Department. (June 17, War D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. G. P. SCRIVEN, C.S.O.

Par. 30, S.O. 133, War D., June 7, 1916, amended to read: Capt. Charles de F. Chandler, S.C., report by letter to examining board at Washington, D.C., for examination by correspondence to determine his fitness for promotion. Captain Chandler will report in person to Capt. Theodore Lawson, M.C., Columbus, N.M., for physical examination. (June 13, War D.)

Capt. Edward Carpenter, C.A.C., to temporary duty as assistant to department adjutant. (May 22, H.D.)

Capt. Paul D. Bunker, C.A.C., detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in Q.M.C. (June 16, War D.)

Leave two months and fifteen days, to visit Japan, to 1st Lieut. Jason McV. Austin, C.A.C., about May 15, 1916. (May 6, P.D.)

Under exceptional circumstances leave twenty-seven days, June 5, to 1st Lieut. Frank Drake, C.A.C., Fort Rosecrans. (June 1, Western D.)

Par. 35, S.O. 135, June 9, 1916, War D., relating to 1st Lieut. Rodney H. Smith, C.A.C., revoked. (June 15, War D.)

Sick leave one month and nineteen days to 1st Lieut. Gilbert Marshall, C.A.C. (June 15, War D.)

Par. 36, S.O. 135, June 9, 1916, War D., relating to 1st Lieut. John C. Henderson, C.A.C., revoked. (June 16, War D.)

Under exceptional circumstances, leave two months, with permission to visit U.S., to 2d Lieut. Redondo B. Sutton, C.A.C., to leave department about June 1, 1916. (May 10, P.D.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Octave De Carré, C.A.C., extended twenty-five days. (June 3, Western D.)

Second Lieut. Frank E. Emery, Jr., C.A.C., report in person to board at Fort Worden for examination for promotion. (June 9, Western D.)

Second Lieut. Claude M. Thiele, C.A.C., report in person to board at Fort Flagler for examination for promotion. (June 9, Western D.)

The following will report in person to Col. Richmond P. Davis, C.A.C., president examining board, Washington, for examination for promotion: Capt. Henry B. Clark and 2d Lieut. John A. Baird, C.A.C. (June 13, War D.)

The following enlisted men, C.A.C., to Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., for taking final examination for appointment to grade of master electrician and engineer, Coast Artillery Corps:

For master electrician, Electr. Ser. 2d Class Berthold Vogel and Patrick J. McMenamin, Engrs. Lester G. Viles and Leon H. David. For engineer, Electr. Ser. 2d Class Berthold Vogel, Patrick J. McMenamin and Arthur K. Chamberlain. (May 29, Western D.)

The following organizations, due in Honolulu about July 14, 1916, will take station as follows: Second Co., C.A.C., Fort Ruger; 125th Co., C.A.C., Fort Kamehameha. (May 26, H.D.)

The following officers of Coast Artillery Corps proceed at once to station indicated for duty with Coast Artillery troops stationed on Mexican border: Lieut. Col. Frank W. Coe to Del Rio, Texas, Major Arthur S. Conklin to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Major Lawrence S. Miller to Columbus, N.M., and Major Jerry M. Kessler to Eagle Pass, Texas. (June 17, War D.)

Capt. George A. Taylor, C.A.C., transferred from 78th to 103d Company and join latter company. (June 17, War D.)

Leave ten days, June 20, to 1st Lieut. Halstead P. Connellman, C.A.C. (June 19, War D.)

First Lieut. John H. Pirie, C.A.C., from assignment to 46th Company and placed on the unassigned list. (June 19, War D.)

Field Art., upon relief from present duties. (June 15, War D.)

Capt. Ned B. Rehkopf, 5th Field Art., as inspector-instructor, Militia of Massachusetts, to Boston, Mass. (June 19, War D.)

6TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. E. ST. J. GREBLE.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. William H. Shepherd, 6th Field Art., extended one month. (May 31, S.D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. E. M. WEAVER, CHIEF OF COAST ART.

Major Robert E. Wyllie, C.A.C., to report for duty at Naval War College not later than June 19. Major Wyllie relieved duty at Army War College, Washington, June 18, 1916. (June 18, War D.)

The leave granted Major Arthur S. Conklin, C.A.C., extended two months. (June 16, War D.)

Capt. Edward Carpenter, C.A.C., to temporary duty as assistant to department adjutant. (May 22, H.D.)

Capt. Paul D. Bunker, C.A.C., detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in Q.M.C. (June 16, War D.)

Leave two months and fifteen days, to visit Japan, to 1st Lieut. Jason McV. Austin, C.A.C., about May 15, 1916. (May 6, P.D.)

Under exceptional circumstances leave twenty-seven days, June 5, to 1st Lieut. Frank Drake, C.A.C., Fort Rosecrans. (June 1, Western D.)

Par. 35, S.O. 135, June 9, 1916, War D., relating to 1st Lieut. Rodney H. Smith, C.A.C., revoked. (June 15, War D.)

Sick leave one month and nineteen days to 1st Lieut. Gilbert Marshall, C.A.C. (June 15, War D.)

Par. 36, S.O. 135, June 9, 1916, War D., relating to 1st Lieut. John C. Henderson, C.A.C., revoked. (June 16, War D.)

Under exceptional circumstances, leave two months, with permission to visit U.S., to 2d Lieut. Redondo B. Sutton, C.A.C., to leave department about June 1, 1916. (May 10, P.D.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Octave De Carré, C.A.C., extended twenty-five days. (June 3, Western D.)

Second Lieut. Frank E. Emery, Jr., C.A.C., report in person to board at Fort Worden for examination for promotion. (June 9, Western D.)

Second Lieut. Claude M. Thiele, C.A.C., report in person to board at Fort Flagler for examination for promotion. (June 9, Western D.)

The following will report in person to Col. Richmond P. Davis, C.A.C., president examining board, Washington, for examination for promotion: Capt. Henry B. Clark and 2d Lieut. John A. Baird, C.A.C. (June 13, War D.)

The following enlisted men, C.A.C., to Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., for taking final examination for appointment to grade of master electrician and engineer, Coast Artillery Corps:

For master electrician, Electr. Ser. 2d Class Berthold Vogel and Patrick J. McMenamin, Engrs. Lester G. Viles and Leon H. David. For engineer, Electr. Ser. 2d Class Berthold Vogel, Patrick J. McMenamin and Arthur K. Chamberlain. (May 29, Western D.)

The following organizations, due in Honolulu about July 14, 1916, will take station as follows: Second Co., C.A.C., Fort Ruger; 125th Co., C.A.C., Fort Kamehameha. (May 26, H.D.)

The following officers of Coast Artillery Corps proceed at once to station indicated for duty with Coast Artillery troops stationed on Mexican border: Lieut. Col. Frank W. Coe to Del Rio, Texas, Major Arthur S. Conklin to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Major Lawrence S. Miller to Columbus, N.M., and Major Jerry M. Kessler to Eagle Pass, Texas. (June 17, War D.)

Capt. George A. Taylor, C.A.C., transferred from 78th to 103d Company and join latter company. (June 17, War D.)

Leave ten days, June 20, to 1st Lieut. Halstead P. Connellman, C.A.C. (June 19, War D.)

First Lieut. John H. Pirie, C.A.C., from assignment to 46th Company and placed on the unassigned list. (June 19, War D.)

Capt. Dana T. Merrill, 3d Inf., to Washington, Militia Bureau, for duty. (June 20, War D.)

CHAPLAINS.

Chaplain John G. Breden, recently appointed from May 3, 1916, to Coast Artillery Corps, and about July 24 to Fort Morgan, Ala., for duty. (June 20, War D.)

INFANTRY.

3D INFANTRY.—COL. R. L. HIRST.

The sick leave granted 1st Lieut. Henry S. Brinkerhoff, 3d Inf., extended one month. (June 16, War D.)

Leave one month, exceptional circumstances, to 2d Lieut. Louis A. Merill

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R. Noyes, 17th Inf., is suspended until further orders. (June 20, War D.)

18TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. S. ROGERS.

Sick leave one month to Capt. Edward H. Andres, 18th Inf. (June 17, War D.)

20TH INFANTRY.—COL. ALFRED HASBROUCK.

Leave one month to 2d Lieut. Clarence H. Danielson, 20th Inf., Fort Bliss. (June 5, S.D.)

21ST INFANTRY.—COL. F. H. FRENCH.

Second Lieut. Joseph T. McNarney, 21st Inf., to Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, for examination for detail in Aviation Section, S.C. (June 16, War D.)

22D INFANTRY.—COL. J. C. F. TILLSON, JR.

Leave one month, about July 1, 1916, to Capt. Sylvester Bonnaffon, 3d, 22d Inf., Camp Harry J. Jones, Douglas, Ariz. (May 31, S.D.)

Capt. William W. McCammon, jr., 22d Inf., placed on the list of officers detached from proper commands, July 1, 1916, and name of Capt. Thomas W. Darrah, Inf. (major, P.S.), removed, June 30, 1916. (June 19, War D.)

25TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. L. FAISON.

First Lieut. John E. Green, 25th Inf., from assignment to that regiment. (June 16, War D.)

29TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. S. MALLORY.

Second Lieut. Henry C. McLean, 29th Inf., on leave, is detailed for duty, camp of instruction, Regular troops, Fort Terry, N.Y. (June 13, E.D.)

PORTO RICO REGIMENT.—LIEUT. COL. W. P. BURNHAM.

Capt. Henry C. Rexach, Porto Rico Regt., now on leave at San Juan, relieved further duty at the Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and join regiment. (June 16, War D.)

Second Lieut. William R. White, Inf., unassigned, assigned to 7th Infantry. He will join company. (June 19, War D.)

So much of Par. 28, S.O. 138, War D., June 13, 1916, as relates to 2d Lieut. Franz A. Donat, Inf. (first lieutenant, O.D.), revoked. (June 19, War D.)

Capt. Fred Van S. Chamberlain, Inf. (major, P.S.), removed from list of officers detached from proper commands, Aug. 15. (June 19, War D.)

Capt. Thomas W. Darrah, Inf. (major, P.S.), removed from list of officers detached from proper commands, June 30, 1916. (June 19, War D.)

INFANTRY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

Second Lieut. Oliver S. McCleary, Inf., unassigned, assigned to 3d Infantry and join regiment. (June 15, War D.)

Capt. Walter L. Reed, Inf., inspector-instructor, Newark, N.J., to Governors Island, temporary duty. (June 19, E.D.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Basil D. Edwards, Inf., extended to and including July 15. (June 19, War D.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Leave, with permission to visit United States for three months, on first available transport from Manila, to Capt. George C. Charlton, P.S. (May 10, P.D.)

DETACHED FROM PROPER COMMANDS.

The names of officers of Infantry specified are removed from list of officers detached from proper commands, June 17, 1916: Majors Herman Hall and Marcus D. Cronin, Capt. Hunter B. Nelson, 1st Lieuts. John A. Brockman and Otis R. Cole. (June 17, War D.)

The names of officers specified are placed on list of officers detached from proper commands, June 18, 1916: Majors George E. Houle, 22d Inf., Lincoln F. Kilbourne, 26th Inf., and William C. Rogers, 20th Inf., Capt. James M. Love, Jr., 12th Inf., 1st Lieuts. Laurance O. Mathews, 4th Inf., and Alfred A. Hickox, 6th Inf., Majors Houle, Kilbourne and Rogers will remain in their present duties. (June 17, War D.)

MILITARY ACADEMY.

Sick leave two months and fifteen days to Cadet Albert B. Byrne, Corps of Cadets, U.S.M.A. (June 16, War D.)

BODS OF OFFICERS.

Board: Lieut. Col. Henry A. Shaw, M.C., 1st Lieut. John A. McAlister, jr., D.S., and 1st Lieut. Frank L. K. Lafiamme, D.S., West Point, for reviewing proceedings and findings of dental examining boards in the cases of members of Dental Corps found disqualified for promotion for reasons other than physical disability in line of duty. (June 13, War D.)

MACHINE GUN INSTRUCTION.

The Machine Gun Troop, 2d Cavalry, will proceed to Plattsburgh, N.Y., July 1, 1916, by boat and marching from Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., for duty at camp of instruction for machine gun companies. Capt. W. R. Smedberg, jr., 20th Cav., will command the camp. (June 16, E.D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. Oswald H. Ernst, retired, detailed member board appointed for considering question of persons entitled to medals of honor, vice Brig. Gen. James N. Allison, retired, relieved. (June 16, War D.)

Capt. Alexander R. Piper, retired, to New York city as assistant to depot Q.M. (June 13, War D.)

Capt. John A. Lockwood, retired, from duty at the Tennessee Military Institute, Sweetwater, and assigned as an acting Q.M. at Columbus Barracks, and in addition assume charge of construction work at Columbus Barracks, relieving Capt. Hilden Olin, Q.M.C., June 30. (June 13, War D.)

Capt. William E. P. French, retired, to active duty at Fort Myer, Va., relieving Major Robert G. Paxton, retired, who will proceed home and relieved from active duty. (June 19, War D.)

Major Thomas L. Smith, retired, relieved temporary duty office of Q.M.G., July 1; to his home. (June 21, War D.)

FROM RETIRED TO ACTIVE LIST.

Under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved March 4, 1915, the transfer to the active list of the following retired officers were announced on June 21 by War Department orders: Major William O. Owen, with the rank of colonel, M.C., from April 12, 1912, to take effect May 27, 1916; name to appear in list of colonels, M.C., next after that of Col. Henry P. Birmingham. Capt. Ben H. Dorcy, with the rank of captain of Cavalry from April 26, 1906, to take effect June 3, 1916; name to appear in list of captains next after that of Capt. Albert N. McClure. Capt. Robert C. Williams, with the rank of lieutenant colonel of Infantry from Oct. 2, 1915, to take effect June 3, 1916; name to appear in list of lieutenant colonels of Infantry next after that of Lieut. Col. George B. Duncan, Capt. Harold L. Jackson, with the rank of major of Infantry from March 11, 1911, to take effect June 3, 1916; name to appear in list of majors of Infantry next after that of Major Frederic H. Sargent. (June 21, War D.)

G.C.M.

A G.C.M. to meet at the Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, Detail: Majors Sedgwick Rice, Cav., Otho W. B. Farr, Field Art., William A. Mitchell, Warren T. Hannum, C.E., and William D. Davis, 5th Inf., Capts. Dwight W. Ryther, Inf., James S. Parker, 4th Cav., Rufus E. Longan, 25th Inf., James B. Gowen, 10th Inf., Carl A. Martin, 2d Inf., Joseph W. Beacham, jr., 29th Inf., Ralph T. Ward, C.E., Ben Lear, jr., 8th Cav., and Varian D. Dixon, 4th Cav., judge advocate. (June 5, C.D.)

CAMPS OF INSTRUCTION.

A camp of instruction for U.S. troops, to be participated in by such organizations as may be from time to time designated by these headquarters will be held at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, from June 12 to July 8, 1916. The following officers will proceed to Fort Sam Houston for duty at the camp: Capt. Harvey W. Miller, 28th Inf., William T. Merry, 4th Inf., Wait C. Johnson, 26th Inf., Robert O. Van Horn, 30th Inf., Dana T. Merrill, 3d Inf., William L. Reed, 30th Inf., and Irving J. Carr, 7th Inf., 1st Lieuts. Charles F. Herr, 4th Inf., George W. Ewell, 3d Inf., Frederick W. Boschen, 17th Inf., Edgar L. Field, 26th Inf., Jerry Baxter, 28th Inf., Jesse C. Drain, 9th Inf., and Edgar Z. Steever, 3d, 11th Inf. (June 11, S.D.)

RECRUIT COMPANIES.

First Sergt. William S. Keyes, 8th Recruit Co., placed

upon retired list at Fort McDowell, Cal., and will repair to his home. (June 19, War D.)

MUSTERING DUTY.

The following officers are detailed for duty as chief mustering officer of the Eastern Department and assistant mustering officers, to muster into the service of the United States the Militia of states in this department: [All the officers, with the exception of Colonel Noyes, have been on duty as inspector-instructors.]

Chief mustering officer, Col. Charles R. Noyes, 17th Inf.; assistant mustering officer, Headquarters, Eastern Department, Capt. Walter L. Reed, Inf.

Alabama—Capt. William P. Screws, Inf., and 1st Lieut. Walter Krueger, 3d Inf.

Connecticut—Major Edward A. Shuttleworth, Inf., and 1st Lieut. John S. Hammond, Field Art.

District of Columbia—Capt. Horace P. Hobbs, Inf.

Florida—Capt. George M. Holley, Inf.

Georgia—Capts. William E. Welsh, 30th Inf., and William F. Morrison, 6th Field Art., 1st Lieut. Robert McC. Beck, jr., 2d Cav.

Kentucky—Capt. Easton R. Gibson, 19th Inf., 1st Lieut. Carroll B. Hodges, Inf.

Maine—First Lieut. Francis H. Farnum, Inf.

Maryland—Capt. Verne La S. Rockwell, 11th Cav., 1st Lieut. Edmund C. Waddill, Inf.

Massachusetts—Lieut. Col. Beaumont B. Buck, Inf., Capt. Ralph McCoy, Inf., Capt. Robert Davis, Field Art., 1st Lieut. Benjamin E. Grey, Inf.

Mississippi—First Lieut. Richard R. Pickering, Inf.

New Hampshire—Capt. George W. Stuart, 7th Inf.

New Jersey—Lieut. Col. Henry D. Styer, Inf., Capt. Gouverneur V. Packer, 3d Inf., 1st Lieut. Charles B. Elliott, Inf.

New York—Lieut. Col. Abraham P. Bufington, Inf., Capts. Joseph L. Gilbreth, Inf., Daniel W. Hand, 5th Field Art., and Grosvenor L. Townsend, Inf., 1st Lieuts. William N. Haskell, Cav., and John A. Brockman, Inf.

North Carolina—Major Henry J. Hunt, Inf., Capt. James K. Parsons, Inf., 1st Lieut. Albert T. Rich, 3d Inf.

Pennsylvania—Capts. James B. Komper, Inf., Franklin S. Leisenring, Inf., Robert S. Thomas, C.E., and David H. Biddle, Inf.

Rhode Island—Capt. Thomas A. Roberts, Cav.

South Carolina—Capt. James M. Graham, 19th Inf.

Tennessee—Capt. William N. Hughes, jr., Inf., 1st Lieut. Creed F. Cox, Cav.

Vermont—First Lieut. John C. Waterman, Inf.

Virginia—Capt. Arthur M. Shipp, Inf., 1st Lieut. Ursula M. Diller, Inf.

West Virginia—Major William Wallace, Inf.

The following officers of Medical Corps will proceed to the state mobilization camp at the place designated opposite his name for duty as medical examiner and in charge of physical examinations in mustering Militia into the service of the United States:

Connecticut—Major Charles Y. Brownlee, M.C., Niantic.

Georgia—Major Henry Page, M.C., Macon.

Maine—Capt. George B. Foster, jr., M.C., Augusta.

Massachusetts—Major James F. Hall, M.C., South Framingham.

New Hampshire—Lieut. Col. Henry D. Snyder, M.C., Concord.

New Jersey—Capt. Nelson Garen, M.C., Sea Girt.

New York—Major Sanford H. Wadham, M.C., Green Haven.

North Carolina—Major Edward F. Geddings, M.C., Camp Glenn, Morehead City.

Pennsylvania—Major Conrad E. Koerper, M.C., Mt. Gretna.

Virginia—Lieut. Col. Alexander N. Stark, M.C., Richmond. (June 20, E.D.)

UNITED STATES ARMY TRANSPORT SERVICE.

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Outgoing Schedule to July 1, 1917.

	Arrive Honolulu	Arrive Guam	Arrive Manila	Lay days
Transports	Leave S.F.	about	about	at Manila
Sherman	June 5	June 13	June 28	July 2 13
Sheridan	July 5	July 13	Aug. 2	Aug. 2 13
Logan	Aug. 5	Aug. 13	Sept. 2	Sept. 2 13
Sherman	Sept. 5	Sept. 13	Sept. 27	Oct. 3 12
Thomas	Oct. 5	Oct. 13	Oct. 27	Nov. 2 13
Logan	Nov. 6	Nov. 13	Nov. 28	Dec. 4 12
Sheridan	Dec. 5	Dec. 13	Dec. 27	Jan. 2 13
Thomas	Jan. 5	Jan. 13	Jan. 27	Feb. 3 12
Logan	Feb. 5	Feb. 13	Feb. 27	March 4 11
Sherman	Mar. 5	Mar. 13	Mar. 27	April 2 13
Thomas	April 5	April 13	April 27	May 8 12
Logan	May 5	May 13	May 27	June 2 13
Sherman	June 5	June 13	June 27	July 3 12

Incoming Schedule to July 15, 1917.

	Arrive Nagasaki	Arrive Honolulu	Arrive S.E.	Lay days
Transports	Leave Manila	about	about	S.E.
Thomas	June 15	June 20	July 5	July 13 23
Sherman	July 15	July 20	Aug. 4	Aug. 12 23
Sheridan	Aug. 15	Aug. 20	Sept. 3	Sept. 12 23
Logan	Sept. 15	Sept. 20	Oct. 5	Oct. 13 23
Sherman	Oct. 15	Oct. 20	Nov. 4	Nov. 12 23
Thomas	Nov. 15	Nov. 20	Dec. 5	Dec. 13 23
Logan	Dec. 15	Dec. 20	Jan. 4	Jan. 12 24
Sheridan	Jan. 15	Jan. 20	Feb. 4	Feb. 12 21
Thomas	Feb. 15	Feb. 20	Mar. 6	Mar. 14 22
Logan	Mar. 15	Mar. 20	April 4	April 12 23
Sherman	April 15	April 20	May 4	May 12 24
Thomas	May 15	May 20	June 4	June 12 23
Logan	June 15	June 20	July 5	July 13 22
Sherman	July 15	July 20	Aug. 4	Aug. 12 24

ARMY TRANSPORTS.

BUFORD—At Manila, P.I.

CROOK—At San Francisco, Cal.

DIX—At Manila, P.I.

KILPATRICK—Left New York June 20 for Cristobal, C.Z.

LOGAN—At San Francisco, Cal.

MCCLELLAN—At Newport News, Va.

MEADE—At Newport News, Va.

SHERIDAN—At San Francisco, Cal.

SHERMAN—Left San Francisco, Cal., June 5 for Manila, P.I.; left Honolulu, H.T., June 14.

SUMNER—At Newport News, Va.

THOMAS—Left Manila, P.I., June 15 for San Francisco, Cal.; left Nagasaki, Japan, June 21.

WARREN—At Manila, P.I.

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Remarkable records are being made by the Coast Artillery of the Army in this year's target practice. Some of them have been so good that the Chief of Coast Artillery has written letters of commendation to the commanders of the companies. The 39th Company with 12-inch rifles at Fort Morgan, Capt. A. D. Raymond, C.A.C., commanding, made four hits out of seven at a range of 10,151 yards, in four minutes and 43.2-5 seconds; the speed of the target being 8.3-10 miles per hour. The 158th Company with 10-inch guns at Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., Capt. F. M. Hinkle, C.A.C., commanding, made four hits out of seven shots; range 8,764 yards and speed

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of target 8 miles per hour. The 65th Company with 12-inch mortars, at Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., Capt. S. S. Ross, C.A.C., commanding, made six hits out of twelve shots; range 4,525 yards, time 9 minutes 56 seconds, and speed of target 7.4-10 miles per hour. The 29th Company, Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., with 12-inch barbette guns, Lieut. H. LeR. Muller, C.A.C., commanding, made three hits out of seven shots; range 11,712 yards, speed of target 7.5-10 miles per hour.

Twelve different designs have been submitted to the Navy Department for patrol boats by motor boat builders. Some of them have entirely new features which it is believed will add much to their effectiveness for use as submarine destroyers and scouts. According to a tentative policy of the Navy the patrol boats are to be divided into two classes. The smaller class will be forty-five feet long, with speed of twenty-five knots, to cost about \$12,000. The larger type will be sixty-five feet in length, with a speed of twenty-five miles an hour, and cost \$28,000. It is proposed to use the smaller type in the coast and harbor patrol. They will be armed with 1-pounder guns and can be taken on board a battleship. The larger type will be armed with 3-pounder guns and will have a radius of action and speed which will enable them to operate with the fleet. Their chief function will be to defend the fleet against submarine attacks.

Orders to make the Army transports Kilpatrick, Meade, Buford and Sumner ready for service have been received at Newport News, where the vessels are held in reserve.

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A TEST OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Exactly sixteen days after President Wilson signed the Army Reorganization Act, now officially designated the National Defense Act, which made the National Guard of the forty-eight states a part of the Military Establishment of the United States, the Organized Militia was presented with its first test as to how efficient it could be in justification of its plea to be taken into the Army as an integral part of our forces. The National Guard now has its opportunity to assemble, proceed to the appointed mobilization camps in the several states, be inspected by the Medical Corps, and stand the last of the initial tests—its ability to meet the requirements as to numbers and equipment.

As conditions were when Secretary Baker sent out the President's call on June 18, this summons to the National Guard meant its organizations were to face actual war conditions. Thereafter the War Department was to be the master of the National Guard. It was to set the standard of numbers and equipment. The shiftlessness that formerly has attended the organization of many of the Organized Militia regiments throughout the states will be tolerated no longer. The Guard wished to be a part of the Army; now it has its desire. And with accomplishment of ambition comes that inevitable corollary, the burden of responsibility. The standards of the U.S. Army are of the highest. To attain them it takes intelligence, courage and essentials of character and conduct that the ordinary man may not think of when he enters the National Guard. But now he has to change his viewpoint and his bodily and mental habits. He is in the Army of the United States. If he is to be of the Army he must change all the conditions of his life.

From newspaper reports it is apparent that in spite of all the preparedness talk and arguments that have been spread abroad in the land there are still public officials who have no proper realization of what the Army Reorganization Act means in its relation to the National Guard. The Governor of a Middle Western state is reported to have announced, on receipt of Secretary Baker's mobilization message, that the Guardsmen need not leave the state unless they so desired. Fortunately he had an Adjutant General who was better informed as to the military laws of the country and who pointed out the facts in the case to the Governor. The National Guard of that state is to mobilize by June 24 at the latest. It is also apparent that many of the National Guard regiments are away below the strength required by law and that they are lacking in equipment to an extent that is neither pleasant nor safe to look upon. So that, in a sense, the vicious circle of our military unpreparedness is once more complete; and we may have the misery and shame of suffering through our own folly. We are faced with actual conditions as to the fitness of the Guard for warfare. The country seems to have been forced into a test of its preparedness spirit out of hand and, probably, against its will. It happens at a fitting time; for if in the immediate chain of events the National Guard should fail to meet the full requirements of national defense then possibly the country will awaken to the fact that compulsory military training is its one salvation in war.

So far as the men of the National Guard are concerned there can be no finer material of which to make soldiers. All they need is training under capable officers, and that goes back to the root of the whole system, the matter of organization. If this has been as efficient as those high in the councils of the National Guard have maintained, then we will have an arm of the Service that can be depended on in the stress of actual warfare. In any case the country now has the National Guard as a part of its Military Establishment. It is sincerely to be hoped that in this crucial stage of its history the National Guard will prove worthy of the trust the country has put into its hands. But there must be no relaxing of the requirements for efficiency, and most of all they should be applied to the commissioned officers. Every precaution should be taken to see that none of those who are unworthy or inefficient shall be permitted to sport with the lives of men or the honor of the Service.

Although there is strong desire in the various states to have their National Guard organizations sent south for duty on the border without further medical examination, the War Department should insist that no organization be accepted for service until it has undergone the prescribed physical examination. Any other course would prove a very serious matter in the end, and the pension list would be swelled to even more undue proportions than at present. No man should be accepted for service with the Army until he has had a thorough physical examination and been found to conform to the physical standard of the Army. The necessity for so thorough a physical examination is seen from the fact that of the 225,000 volunteers enlisted for the Spanish-American

War, 108,000 applied for pensions and 29,000 had been granted pensions up to last year. Since the Spanish War ended \$49,944,441.84 has been paid for pensions to Volunteers in this war. In 125 years only \$35,472,408.72 has been paid the Regular Army for pensions, or only seven per cent. of the grand total of \$4,845,475,637.08 expended for pensions from the beginning.

MUSTERING GUARD INTO FEDERAL SERVICE.

Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff, U.S.A., announced on June 22 that all the organizations of the National Guard had been ordered to report to the departmental commanders as soon as they were ready to move to the border. As fast as the various units of the National Guard are ready for service on the border General Funston will be advised and he will order them to report at designated posts. The mustering of the National Guard into the Federal service has been placed largely in the hands of the departmental commanders, and the inspector-instructors have been assigned to the work of inspecting the various organizations. With the passage of the Administration's enabling resolution, pending in the House (which appears on page 1398), automatically Section 111 of the Reorganization act becomes effective. This authorizes the President to draft the National Guard into Federal service. However, he cannot draft the different organizations into the Service before the members of the Guard have taken the double oath.

Following the advice of the military authorities, the Secretary of War in designating the organizations of the National Guard in the various states that were called into the Federal Service this week followed the plan of the War Department, laid down in Cir. 19, Dec. 29, 1914, Division of Militia Affairs, which prescribed a tentative organization of the Organized Militia into divisions. In calling out the Guard this week the Secretary designated only those organizations that were assigned to the divisions created by the War Department plans of 1912. An effort will be made to fill out these divisions, where there are any deficiencies. The Secretary is being urged by his military advisers to adhere to this plan of organization and to fill up the divisions before any Volunteers are called. If Volunteers are needed for service in Mexico, his military advisers insist that the Secretary should call for them in divisions so that a uniform organization of all of the forces can be maintained. It is generally conceded that this is a vital factor in the organization of any land force, and it is understood that the Secretary of War will pursue this policy in handling the Mexican forces.

Under the plan of 1912 the New England states form the 5th Division of Militia. New York state has the 6th Division complete, with some additional troops. The 6th Division is the only organization which has all of the required troops. The 7th Division, which is incomplete in some respects, is located in Pennsylvania. The 8th Division is composed of the National Guard of New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia and the District of Columbia. The National Guard from North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida will be organized into the 9th Division. From Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi, it is expected to draw troops for the 10th Division. Ohio and Michigan compose the 11th Division; Indiana and Illinois, the 12th Division. The 13th Division will be composed of the troops from Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota and South Dakota. The organizations in Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and Wyoming will form the 14th Division. The troops from Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico and Arizona will be organized into the 15th Division. The 16th Division will be composed of the troops from Montana, Idaho, Utah, Nevada, California, Oregon and Washington.

Under the original plan the Regular Army composed the skeleton organization of the 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th Divisions. These divisions will be filled out with the increments for the Regular Army provided for in the Reorganization Act. Before any of the states are allowed to call out more than their proportion of any division, the states that are entitled to the vacancies in the divisions will be given an opportunity to create new units. As soon as it can be arranged the different states will be advised of their deficiencies and will have an opportunity to make them good.

Two major generals and twenty-six brigadier generals of the National Guard have already been authorized to serve with the National Guard when the state troops are mustered into the Service and the organizations are filled up to the requirements of the War Department. These officers are already on duty with the troops and will go to the border with their commands. If any of these general officers should resign, it is presumed that some of the vacancies, at least, will be filled from the Regular Army. Already there are applications on file by Governors for Regular officers to serve with the National Guard, and it is presumed that most of the commanders for the divisions will be detailed from the Regular Army. This policy will be pursued if too much political pressure is not brought to bear upon the Secretary of War.

Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, N.G.N.Y., will command the 6th, or New York Division, while Major General Clement will command the 7th, or Pennsylvania Division. The following brigade commanders will go out with the troops: Brig. Gen. Charles R. Bricken, Alabama; Brig. Gen. Robert Wankowski, California; Brig. Gen. William E. Harvey, District of Columbia; Brig. Gen. Walter A. Harris, Georgia; Brig. Gen. D. Jack Foster, Illinois; Brig. Gen. Henry R. Hill, Illinois; Brig. Gen. Herbert A. Allen, Iowa; Brig. Gen. Roger D.

Williams, Kentucky; Brig. Gen. Charles D. Gaither, Maryland; Brig. Gen. E. Leroy Sweetser, Massachusetts; Brig. Gen. George P. Kirk, Michigan; Brig. Gen. Arthur W. Wright, Minnesota; Brig. Gen. Harvey C. Clark, Missouri; Brig. Gen. Edwin W. Hine, New Jersey; Brig. Gen. George R. Dyer, 1st Brigade, New York; Brig. Gen. John E. Eddy, 2d Brigade, New York; Brig. Gen. James W. Lester, 3d Brigade, New York; Brig. Gen. William Wilson, 4th Brigade (unattached), New York; Brig. Gen. Beverly S. Royster, North Carolina; Brig. Gen. William V. McMaken, 1st Brigade, Ohio; Brig. Gen. John C. Speaks, 2d Brigade, Ohio; Brig. Gen. William G. Price, 1st Brigade, Pennsylvania; Brig. Gen. Albert J. Logan, 2d Brigade, Pennsylvania; Brig. Gen. Frederick S. Stillwell, 3d Brigade, Pennsylvania; Brig. Gen. Christopher T. O'Neill, 4th Brigade (unattached), Pennsylvania. The commander of the Wisconsin Brigade has not yet been selected.

THE PLIGHT OF CARRANZA.

Out of all the rumors that shift in and out of the columns of the daily press under the guise of news from and about Mexico, one fact emerges as the substance that casts these shadows. This is that Venustiano Carranza, Chief Executive of the Mexican government, has through his policy toward the United States put himself into such a position that war with our country may be his political salvation. The note he addressed to Washington on May 22, and which was received on May 31, was typical of the man and what he stood for, and also of the least admirable characteristics of Mexicans as a people. It practically accused the President of the United States of bad faith and made a demand for the withdrawal of our troops under threat of warlike demonstrations against the American punitive expedition that is in Mexico on its appointed mission of running down Mexican bandits who have invaded the United States and killed American citizens. The intemperance in tone of the Mexican manifesto savored of Latin boastfulness. The insolence of it marked Latin courtesy as deleted by Mexican blood. The note was the expression of a man and a section of a people who knew their weaknesses and resented their being revealed to the world at large by another nation.

Under the present circumstance of conditions in Mexico there is every reason why Carranza should want war. He has been drawing nearer and nearer to the day when his people would learn of his impotence to govern the country. He has been drawing nearer and nearer to the day when some "man on horseback" would inevitably arise from the army and wrest control of the army, and with it the government, as is the nature of things in Mexican political life. If the United States intervenes in Mexico, or if some act precipitates war between the two countries, either of those events will be Carranza's momentary salvation. It will consolidate his power for the time being; it will draw the people to his side; it will make him a real chief executive until his native weaknesses are exposed.

As for our part in this deplorable condition of affairs the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL trusts that matters will be left, where they should always have been, in the hands of the soldiers along the border. How competent they are to take care of the situation is shown by General Pershing's reply to the Mexican commander, Trevino, who sent an order that Pershing was not to move his troops. General Pershing's reply is a classic of brevity and force, an epitome of the spirit of the soldier. He said:

"I have not received orders to remain stationary or to withdraw. If I see fit to send troops in pursuit of bandits to the south, east or west in keeping with the object of this expedition I will do so. If any attack is made on any part of my forces while performing such duties the entire military strength of the expedition will be used against the attacking force. General Trevino, as commander-in-chief of the *de facto* troops in the north, will be held responsible for Mexican forces within striking distances of American forces."

That carries conviction of purpose and power behind it. It also rings with that spirit of high resolve that is one of the finest traditions of the United States Army. Carranza presses the point to where war must follow it if that is spirit which will shatter the ship of his fortunes.

In its issue of Sept. 18, 1915, the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL said: "The recognition of Carranza by the United States would probably bring about his downfall. Throughout the stormy events in Mexico it has always been noted that the revolutionary leaders invariably deserted anyone who was known to be friendly to this country. Villa was sweeping everything before him until he was taken under the wing of the State Department. Then Carranza grew stronger and Villa lost control of the situation. There is no reason to believe that Carranza will not share the lot of all other leaders who have been recognized in Mexico as friendly to the United States." Those words are just as true to-day as when they were written; only Carranza has made the one step forward in his career, such as all Mexican leaders have made, of becoming an enemy of the United States. And that is usually the fatal step in such a man's career.

The actual strength of the Marine Corps, according to the official returns of 1915, was 344 officers and 9,968 enlisted men; aggregate, 10,312 officers and men. The Naval Appropriation bill if passed in its present form will add nearly 3,000 men to the corps. There was also a small increase of 35 officers and 28 non-coms. provided for service as Haitian Constabulary. Part of the Marine Corps forces at least could be used in a Mexican campaign in the event of intervention, including the detach-

ments serving on the fleets and probably part or all of those now serving in Haiti and San Domingo.

NAVY SHIPS AND PERSONNEL.

It is believed that four battle cruisers and three battleships will be reported by the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs. The advocates of an adequate Navy are making converts in the committee, and they are now confident that they can add two capital ships to the program reported to the Senate. Further than this, it is believed that the Senate will sustain its committee. The conferees are very apt to reach an agreement on at least four battle cruisers and two battleships. This will place the friends of the Navy in an excellent position to win the fight for four battle cruisers and two battleships in the House. The advocates of an adequate Navy are preparing to make a determined stand for the addition of two battleships to the program which passed the House. It is not believed that the Senate committee will be ready to report the bill before the middle of next week. There are many important questions yet to be settled, among which are the number of auxiliaries to be included in the building program. The personnel question will also take considerable time, as hearings on it may be conducted. This means that the bill will not be passed by July 1, and a resolution continuing the present Naval Appropriation must be passed. One has already been prepared and will be introduced next week.

Discussion of the Navy personnel question has reached that stage in the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs where a sub-committee, consisting of Chairman Tillman and Senators Swanson and Lodge, has been appointed to prepare a report upon the subject. It is altogether probable that the sub-committee will conduct short hearings upon the personnel amendments that are pending before the committee. It is practically agreed to provide for an increase in the enlisted strength of the Navy up to 71,500, which will give 20,000 additional men. Serious consideration is being given to a proposition to fix the number of officers at four per cent. of the enlisted strength. It is generally conceded that there should be at least one officer for every twenty-five men, exclusive of the warrant officers. The Marine Corps has been placed upon this basis by the bill and there is a disposition in enacting service personnel legislation to pass bills which will determine the number of officers by a percentage of the enlisted strength.

In distributing the officers among the various grades it is being urged that in the line there should be one and one-half rear admirals to four captains, eight commanders, fourteen lieutenant commanders, thirty-two lieutenants, forty lieutenant (j.g.) and ensigns. This same ratio is to be carried out as far as possible among the staff officers. In the Medical Corps there are to be five medical directors to eight medical inspectors, eighteen surgeons and sixty below the grade of surgeon. In the Pay Corps there are to be five pay directors to eight pay inspectors, to eighty-seven in the grades below. Naval constructors with the rank of captain seven to fourteen; with the rank of commander to seventy-nine in the other grades. The distribution of civil engineers among the various grades will be on the same basis as the Construction Corps.

As the result of an interview with the President and Secretary of War the governing committee of the Military Training Camps Association on June 20 secured an assurance from the Administration leaders that the Army Appropriation bill will carry \$2,000,000 for the military training camps. This amount will be made available on July 1, if the bill is passed by that time. Even before this concession was secured from the Administration Senator Brandegee, of Connecticut, had prepared an amendment which provided for an increase in the appropriation to \$2,000,000. The Senator was busy organizing a movement in the Senate, and there is not much doubt that the increase that would have been made by the Senate in the Appropriation bill reached that body. All of the Republicans, it is understood, had agreed to vote for the Brandegee amendment, and there would have been a sufficient number of Democrats to vote for it to have carried it in the Senate. The cause of the Military Training Camps Association was submitted to the President and Secretary of War by Dr. Henry S. Drinker, president of Lehigh University, Grenville Clarke, J. Lloyd Derby and De Lancey K. Jay.

It is altogether probable that department commanders of the U.S. Army will be asked to make temporary assignments of officers to the new regiments under their commands. At least they will be asked to make recommendations to the War Department. General Funston has already been requested to submit a list of officers for assignment to the regiments that are to be organized in the Southern Department and along the border. The general policy of selecting officers from regiments stationed in the vicinity of the place where the new regiments are to be organized will be followed, as is outlined in the order for selecting the enlisted personnel of the new units. This will be done as a matter of economy and to hasten the work of creating the new regiments. In most cases the commanders of the new regiments will be selected from officers who are promoted by the operations of the first increment. The majors of the new regiments will be the officers who are promoted from captain, and the captains those who are advanced from lieutenant. As soon as these assignments are approved the officers will probably be notified by wire, so that they will be ready to begin the work of organizing new units on July 1.

THE SIXTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

The President on June 12 signed H.R. 12835, an act to authorize and empower officers and enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps to serve under the government of the Republic of Haiti, and for other purposes; also H.R. 15005, an act to appropriate \$200,000 for training the Organized Militia or National Guard of any state, territory, or the District of Columbia.

PENSIONS OF WIDOWS.

The Senate on June 19 passed the bill H.R. 11707, to amend an act to increase pension of widows, minor children, etc., of deceased soldiers and sailors of late Civil War, War with Mexico, various Indian wars, etc., and to grant a pension to certain widows of deceased soldiers and sailors of late Civil War, approved April 19, 1908. The bill follows:

From and after the passage of this act the rate of pension for a widow who was the lawful wife of any officer or enlisted man in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the U.S. during period of his service in the Civil War shall be \$20 per month, and rate of pension for a widow who has reached or shall hereafter reach age of 70 years shall be \$20 per month; and nothing herein shall be construed to affect existing allowance of \$2 per month for each child under 16 years and for each helpless child; and all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed: Provided, however, That this act shall not be so construed as to reduce any pension under any act, public or private.

Sec. 2. Any widow whose name was placed or shall hereafter be placed on the pension roll, under any existing law, and whose name has been or shall hereafter be dropped from said pension roll by reason of her marriage to another person who has since died or shall hereafter die, or from whom she has been heretofore or shall be hereafter divorced upon her own application and without fault on her part, shall be entitled to have her name again placed on pension roll at rate allowed by law or laws under which she was formerly pensioned, unless she be entitled to a greater rate of pension under provisions of Sec. 1 of this act, such pension to commence from date of filing her application in Bureau of Pensions after passage of this act: Provided, however, That where pension of said widow on her second or subsequent marriage has accrued to a helpless or idiotic child, or a child or children under 16 years, she shall not be entitled to renewal under this act unless said helpless or idiotic child or children under 16 years of age, be then a member or members of her family and cared for by her, and upon renewal of pension to said widow payment of pension to said child or children shall cease: Provided further, That the provisions of this act shall be extended to those widows, otherwise entitled, whose husbands died of wounds, injuries, or disease incurred during period of their military or naval service, but who were deprived of pension under Act of March 3, 1865, because of their failure to draw any pension by reason of their re-marriage.

Sec. 3. Any widow, as described in Sec. 2 of the Act approved April 19, 1908, who married the soldier or sailor prior to June 27, 1905, shall have title to pension under the provisions of said section of said act, to commence from the date of filing her application in the Bureau of Pensions after the passage of this act: And provided further, That the benefits of this act shall include those widows whose husbands, if living, would have a pensionable status under the joint resolutions of Feb. 15, 1895, July 1, 1902, and June 28, 1906.

Sec. 4. No claim agent or attorney shall be recognized in the adjudication of claims under the first and second sections of this act.

PENSION APPROPRIATIONS.

The House on June 17 passed the Pension Appropriation bill, H.R. 15775, carrying \$158,065,000. The Commissioner of Pensions states that on July 1, 1915, the total number of pensioners of all classes on the roll was 748,147. In the eleven months that have transpired since that date the losses by death have been 50,857, an average of 4,623 per month, or about 6.8 per cent. of the roll. At the same rate for the remaining month of the fiscal year the loss to the roll by death would be 55,480, or 7.4 per cent. of the number on the roll at the beginning of the year. Of the eleven months' death loss of 50,857, as above noted, 18,310, or about thirty-six per cent. were of the widow classes, and of said number of widow pensioners of all classes lost to the roll by death, 17,344, or thirty-four per cent. of the total, were pensioned as widows of Civil War soldiers. The following table shows the total cost of pensions by wars from the foundation of the Government to the close of the last fiscal year:

War of the Revolution (estimated)	\$70,000,000.00
War of 1812 (service pension)	45,972,895.76
Indian wars (service pension)	13,315,227.19
War with Mexico (service pension)	49,618,948.68
Civil War	4,614,643,267.43
War with Spain and Philippine insurrection	49,944,441.84
Regular Establishment	35,472,408.77
Unclassified	16,508,447.41
Total	\$4,895,475,637.08

In the Senate on June 16 Mr. Jones submitted an amendment providing that in the appointment of non-commissioned officers of the Marine Corps as marine gunners and quartermaster clerks they shall be made from those who have served at least ten years in the Marine Corps as enlisted men, five years of which service being as non-commissioned officers, intended to be proposed by him to the Naval Appropriation bill.

In the Senate on June 20 Mr. Oliver (for Mr. Penrose) submitted an amendment providing that the pay clerks, Q.M. Corps, U.S. Army, now on the retired list shall hereafter have the rank, pay and allowances of a second lieutenant, etc., intended to be proposed by him to the Army Appropriation bill.

In the Senate on June 21 Mr. Saulsbury submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate \$75,000 for experiments in breeding, maintenance, and purchase of horses of Arab breed for military purposes, etc., intended to be proposed by him to the Agricultural Appropriation bill.

Mr. Chamberlain on June 21 submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate \$5,000,000 to establish and operate ten Army aviation schools in locations to be determined by the Secretary of War to train aviators from the Regular Army and Militia and civilian volunteers as reserves, etc., intended to be proposed by him to the Army Appropriation bill.

The House on June 22, by a vote of 165 to 9, passed the Fortification Appropriations bill (H.R. 14303) carrying \$22,000,000 besides authorization of contracts amounting to \$12,300,000. The items of the bill were published April 8 on pages 1034-5 and the amendments of the bill were given in our issue of June 17, page 1366. The total of the bill is about \$17,000,000 over last year's bill. The amendment by Representative Tavenner, designed to abolish stopwatch systems and to prevent the payment of bonuses to labor in Government arsenals, was carried, 197 to 115, after a hard fight. This amendment has been urged by labor organizations.

The House Military Committee on June 16 reported without amendment H.R. 7111, to authorize the appoint-

ment of Duncan Grant Richart to the grade of lieutenant in the Army.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. 6387, Mr. Oliver (for Mr. Penrose).—To authorize the President of the United States to appoint pay clerks, Q.M. Corps, U.S. Army, now on the retired list, as second lieutenants, Q.M. Corps, U.S. Army, and retire them as such.

H.J. Res. 239, Mr. Lobeck.—That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to exempt from the age qualifications in Sec. 10 of the Act approved June 3, 1916, entitled "An Act for making further and more effectual provision for the national defense, and for other purposes," those persons who had been heretofore designated or invited by the Secretary of War to take examinations for commissions in the Medical Corps of the Army from the operation of said provision of said act.

H.R. 16452, Mr. Humphrey, of Washington.—Permitting P. W. Belcher to take examination for appointment as second lieutenant of Engineers.

H.R. 16511, Mr. Tague.—Requiring the Postmaster General to direct the postmasters to procure information regarding the number of horses and automobiles in the United States.

ARMY APPROPRIATIONS IN HOUSE.

The Army Appropriation bill, H.R. 16460, carrying about \$157,000,000, was reported in the House June 16. Discussion of this measure, whose various items and provisions were given in our issue of June 3, was taken up on June 19.

On June 21, on motion of Representative James R. Mann the appropriation for Army aeronautics was increased by \$2,000,000. The bill as reported provided \$1,222,100 for aircraft and appliances for the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps. The House increased this amount to \$3,222,100.

The committee adopted an amendment offered by Mr. Anthony:

That the Secretary of War shall make a list of all officers of the Army who have been placed on the retired list for disability, and shall cause such officers to be examined at intervals as may be advisable, and such officers as shall be found to have recovered from such disability or to be able to perform services of value to the Government sufficient to warrant such action shall be assigned to such duty as the Secretary of War may approve.

Representative Hicks, of New York, obtained the adoption of an amendment which enables government employees to serve in the National Guard in the present Mexican crisis without danger of losing their positions. The amendment stipulates that every National Guardsman called from the government service into active service with his regiment shall step back into his position at the same pay upon returning. The amendment applies to all persons on the government payrolls, whether or not under the classified service.

Representative Hill, of Connecticut, urged Chairman Hay to offer an amendment to continue the salaries of government employees while serving with the National Guard. Under present conditions government employees who are members of the Guard sacrifice their government salaries while away from their desks except for the regular period of thirty days' leave, plus fifteen days for military training, although the Hicks amendment preserves the position itself for the employee upon his return from the front.

The bill is expected to make an allowance for the dependent families of enlisted men of the National Guard who have been called into the military service because of the Mexican situation. An appropriation of at least \$500,000 for this purpose will be included in the Army Appropriation bill for the support of these families, it was announced by Chairman Hay on June 22. Mr. Hay, who conferred during the day with Secretary Baker on Merican affairs, said he would offer an amendment to make available monthly allowance of not more than \$50 for the dependent family of each enlisted man. The adoption of the amendment is practically assured. Representative Hay said it was impossible to estimate accurately the amount necessary for the support of the families of Guardsmen who have given up employment to go with the colors. If a sum greater than \$500,000 should be necessary, Mr. Hay said, the require appropriation would be authorized. The committee amendment which Mr. Hay prepared to be offered to the Army bill reads:

The sum of \$500,000 is hereby appropriated to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War and under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, for the purpose of maintaining at a cost not exceeding \$50 a month the family of each enlisted man of the National Guard called or drafted into the service of the United States, which family during the term of service of said enlisted man is dependent upon him for its support, and the word "family" shall include dependent mothers and sisters, as well as brothers under the age of fourteen years.

Representative J. Hampton Moore, of Pennsylvania, sought adoption of an amendment increasing the pay of the private of the National Guard from \$15 to \$20 a month. The amendment for an increase went out on a point of order made by Chairman Hay.

Announcement was made by Mr. Hay that he would propose an amendment increasing from \$500,000 to \$2,000,000 the appropriation for civilian training camps. As a committee amendment this doubtless will be adopted. "When the committee reported the bill," said Chairman Hay, "we did not know how many civilians would desire training at these camps. The War Department now estimates that at least 30,000 civilians will patronize these training camps, and I will offer an amendment for a \$2,000,000 appropriation." The amendment will also provide that the expenses of citizens' training at these camps shall be paid. We believe the Government should pay these expenses, but the expense allowance will go only to civilians in training between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years. We would not care to pay the expenses of those older or younger than the ages specified."

Representative Gardner, of Massachusetts, criticised the Military Committee because of the smallness of the appropriations for arms and ammunition for the National Guard.

The proviso, referred to elsewhere, to change the title of headquarters clerks to that of field clerks and give them the pay and allowances of pay clerks, Q.M. Corps, went out on point of order. The proviso which would give Chief Clerk Daly, of the Q.M.G. office, the pay of a captain mounted also went out on point of order; the

same action was taken on the proposal to pension the mother of the late Major James Carroll, surgeon, U.S.A.

NATIONAL GUARD FOR FOREIGN DUTY.

The War Department's resolution authorizing the President to draft the National Guard into the military service of the United States, was introduced in the House June 22 by Chairman Hay, of the Military Affairs Committee, and was to be taken up June 23. With the adoption of this resolution the President is authorized to use the National Guard on foreign soil. The acuteness of the Mexican situation resulted in the introduction of the measure, and Representative Hay said he expected no opposition to its adoption. No mention of Mexico or foreign soil occurs in the resolution, but its introduction is designed to give the President authority to use the National Guard just as he may employ the Regular forces of the United States. Although there is a conflict of opinion as to whether this specific authority is required in order to send the Guard across the border, the War Department officials deemed it essential and Congress will act accordingly.

The Hay resolution provides for the designation of commands of the National Guard by the President and also authorizes the President to form complete tactical units by combining various organizations. The resolution reads:

Resolved, That whenever in his opinion an emergency exists which demands the use of troops in addition to the Regular Army of the United States, the President be, and he is hereby authorized to draft into the military service of the United States, under the provisions of Sec. 111 of the National Defense act, approved June 3, 1916, so far as the provisions of said section may be applicable and not inconsistent with the terms thereof, any or all members of the National Guard and of the Organized Militia of the several states, territories, and the District of Columbia, and any and all members of the National Guard and Organized Militia reserves, to serve for the period of the emergency unless sooner discharged.

That when organizations, the members of which are drafted under the provisions of this resolution, do not constitute complete tactical units, the President may, by combining such organizations, organize battalions, regiments, brigades, and divisions, and may appoint officers for such units from the Regular Army, from the members of such organizations, from those duly qualified and registered pursuant to Sec. 23 of the Act of Congress, approved Jan. 21, 1913, or members of the Officers' Reserve Corps, as provided in Sec. 38 of the National Defense act of June 3, 1916, officers with rank not above that of colonel to be appointed by the President alone and all other officers to be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

That whenever in time of war or public danger two or more officers of the same grade are on duty in the same field, department or command, or organizations thereof, the President may assign the command of the forces of such field, department, or command, or of any organization thereof, without regard to seniority of rank in the same grade. In the absence of such assignment by the President, officers of the same grade shall rank and have precedence in the following order without regard to date of rank or commission as between officers of different classes, namely:

First, officers of the Regular Army and officers of the Marine Corps, detached for service with the Army by order of the President; second, officers of forces drafted into the military service of the United States, provided that officers of the Regular Army holding commission in forces drafted into the Service of the United States shall rank and have precedence under said commissions as if they were commissioned in the Regular Army; but the rank of officers of the Regular Army under their commissions in the forces drafted in the forces of the United States shall not, for the purposes of this article, be held to antedate muster or draft into the Service of the United States.

MILITARY ACADEMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The total appropriation asked for the U.S. Military Academy for the coming year is \$1,422,775.57 as against \$1,069,813.37 this year. Of this sum an appropriation for buildings and grounds of \$322,253.95 is asked for as against the current appropriation of \$90,211. Among the new items of legislation in the bill is one providing: "That until the apportionment under the Fourteenth Census of the United States becomes effective, whenever any cadet shall have finished three years of his course at the Academy his successor may be admitted." Another item provides that "the one ration per day, or commutation thereof, authorized for cadets, shall be fixed at forty cents per day and be paid from the appropriation for subsistence of the Army." It is also proposed that Lieut. Col. Wirt Robinson, who has been on duty for eleven years at the Academy as instructor and professor, should have the rank, pay and allowances of a colonel in the Army after July 1, 1916. Colonel Robinson will have served thirty-three years in the Army by that date and this provision is similar to one made in the case of Colonel Willcox in 1913. There is a provision for raising the pay of the master of the sword from \$2,400 to \$3,000 and for giving Mr. McEnany, who has served forty-two years as the manager of the cadet store at the Military Academy, a place on the retired list of the Army with the pay of a retired pay clerk, Q.M. Corps, of the same period of service.

Other new provisions are for giving four civilian instructors the same allowances for quarters, fuel and light as those of a second lieutenant, and that the chapel organist and choirmaster shall have similar allowances. An appropriation of \$1,100 is asked for to provide material and labor for constructing a moving target on Cro' Nest Mountain for the instruction of the cadets and for Field Artillery service target practice for Field Artillery officers stationed at West Point.

For completing the necessary improvements at West Point "in accordance with the general plan approved by the Secretary of War in 1904" an appropriation of \$185,000 is asked for. In connection with this item Colonel Townsley explained to the House Military Affairs Committee that, although only 770 cadets were expected at the Academy this year, the plans prepared for the improvements at West Point provided for 1,200 cadets, and that in carrying on the work he had to figure on buildings large enough for that number.

The \$185,000 asked for is to be spent for two items, \$85,000 for eight sets of officers' quarters and \$100,000 for a new laundry. Colonel Townsley explained that these two additions were contemplated under the earlier scheme for enlarging the Academy—that is the 770 cadet basis. He explained that he proposed to build the new officers' quarters in what he called "flats," four or more sets in one building. In speaking of the increased appropriation for new buildings, Colonel Townsley explained that the first structure needed was a mess hall to take care of the contemplated 1,200 cadets. His site for this building, he said, "is between the two present barracks buildings in that angle where the old gymnasium is." This will place the mess hall where it can be entered by the cadets from three separate and distinct directions;

this site, Colonel Townsley said, is very close to the barracks buildings and very conveniently located.

PRESIDENT WANTS MORE SHIPS.

President Wilson had a conference with Secretary Daniels and Senators Tillman and Swanson, of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, on June 20, at which he told the Senators that he favored a larger construction program for the Navy than the House bill provided. After the conference Senator Tillman began plans to frame a bill providing for more capital ships. The subcommittee named to draft the bill is composed of Senators Tillman, Swanson and Lodge, all large Navy Congressmen. It is stated that the recent battle between the German and British fleets as Skagerrack influenced the President and Secretary Daniels to make a determined stand for the larger and more formidable battleships.

Lieut. Byron McCandless, U.S.N., who has kept close track of the naval operations in Europe since the war commenced, discussed with Senator Tillman and other members of the Naval Affairs Committee the Skagerrack and other sea engagements, the New York World reports, and said the Germans had won the fight although they retreated. They sank more tonnage, what they went out to do, and the fact that they retreated, he said, is not important. Senator Tillman said later that he hoped the committee could report to the full committee before the end of this week. "I feel certain," he added, "that the Senate will add a number of dreadnaughts to the House bill."

On the same day, June 20, Senator Tillman called attention in the Senate to a resolution he introduced four years ago calling for the building by the United States of a battleship of 60,000 tons, the suggestion coming from an article prepared by Comdr. William A. Moffett, U.S.N. The proposed vessel was to have 18-inch guns and cost \$35,000,000. Senator Tillman requested that Commander Moffett's article be reproduced with illustrations, so that the Senate could get all the light that was possible on the matter of voting on the matter of big ships. He said that in the discussion of the naval building program he proposed to ask for two battleships of the Pennsylvania or some better type to be built or for one of the type mentioned in Commander Moffett's article. It was agreed to print the Moffett article with illustrations as Senate Document 465.

TO INCREASE NAVY ENLISTED PERSONNEL.

Secretary Daniels on June 20 directed a letter to Senator Tillman, chairman of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, urging the committee to provide in the Naval Appropriation bill for an increase from the present enlisted strength of 54,000 to one of 74,700 and that the President be authorized to increase the number to 87,000 "when in his judgment it may become necessary to place the country in a complete state of preparedness." The Secretary urges this action "owing to the immediate and unexpected need for enlisted men to keep in commission and to place in commission ships which are ordinarily kept in reserve with reduced crews, and to fully man all such ships." The Secretary's letter continues:

"The increase of 74,700 from the 54,000 now enlisted is the number recommended by the General Board as being required to fully man all ships ready for service in 1917 with a minimum number at the shore stations. It has been the policy for many years to keep a large number of ships in ordinary, or in reserve with reduced crews.

"Formerly the number of men assigned to ships in reserve was 25 to 33 1/3 per cent. Last year I increased the number to 40 per cent. In its last annual report the General Board recommended that it be increased to 50 per cent. If their recommendation is acted upon, as soon as the number authorized is enlisted it will be possible to keep these ships fully commissioned. Later, when there are no pressing exigencies, the older ships could be reduced to 50 per cent. crews if advisable and the new ones coming in could be fully commissioned.

"The large number of enlisted men who would come into the Service would, when their term of enlistment expires, constitute an ideal addition to our reserve—a need long felt, but never yet provided.

"In my report of last December I stated that in addition to the number of enlisted men asked for at the time it would be necessary to further increase the enlistment at the next session of Congress. In view of the present necessity for keeping all ships in active duty, not then foreseen, I am asking that the increase contemplated for next year be authorized in the pending bill and therefore recommend the addition set forth in this letter.

"In addition, upon the outbreak of war the Navy would be greatly expanded and more men would be required for aviation, naval coast defense, patrol craft and other auxiliary duties of various kinds, as well as to provide for men under training to replace casualties."

WHAT A BELL HORSE IS.

An amusing communication has been addressed to the Quartermaster General at Washington by a horse dealer and cotton contractor at North Fort Worth, Texas, Capt. J. E. Labatt, who signs himself "late U.S. Government contractor for two bell horses," and says: "I understand that it has been a question all the way from Washington to San Antonio, among the Army officers, what a 'bell horse' really was, and it has caused considerable curiosity and talk for the past four months among the officers of the Army and Quartermaster Department.

"Now this is to inform you that I have at last delivered the two 'bell horses' to the U.S. Quartermaster Department, that I contracted for, and I really think that the U.S. Quartermaster Department should be congratulated on receiving, and thus finding out at last what a 'bell horse' really is. They were delivered to Captain Stevens, of the U.S. Army, Artillery Corps—and he was at first, like the rest of us, not acquainted with the character and bearings, or 'points,' of a 'bell horse.' I will assure you that, though they have not the 'points' of the horse that General Sherman rides at the mouth of Central Park in New York, still the two horses delivered have an advantage over said horse, from the fact that they eat. At the same time General Sherman's horse has an advantage over them—he don't eat. This makes a 'hoss' each, as dice throwers say. Captain Stevens, after looking over four horses, kindly took two of them as 'bell horses.' One is a magnificent roan, that we think can carry a bell without any trouble, and the other is a bay equally as good. Both we think will do their duty when attacked by Pancho Villa and his

band, and will stand up to the rack, when full of oats and hay, all day.

"With thanks for the courtesies extended to me by the officers of the United States Quartermaster Department during this strenuous time, in selecting these two 'bell horses' and receiving same, on my contract."

PROGRESS OF THE WAR IN EUROPE.

(Covering operations reported June 14-21.)

THE EASTERN THEATER OF WAR.

The Russian drive against the Austrian positions on the wide front from the Pripet to the Roumanian frontier has been a colossal triumph. The Germans are now making a powerful and aggressive counter-attack in Volhynia, so that the Russian progress there is no longer an unbroken series of successes. In Galicia the Austrians are fighting hard to block the road to Lemberg, but in Bukowina the Austrian armies are split wide open and are in well nigh demoralized retreat. Almost all of the news has come through Petrograd and may contain exaggerations as to numbers of prisoners and estimated casualties. There can, however, remain no question that the actual Austrian losses have been exceedingly heavy in men and matériel. On June 20 the Russian War Office summarized the captures as one general, three commanders, 3,350 officers, five doctors and 169,134 men, 198 cannon, 550 machine guns, 180 bomb throwers, 32 mine throwers and 34 searchlights.

From a military point of view the ground loss was much less serious, and General Brusiloff has as yet retaken only a fraction of the territory lost last summer. The Russian success at Czernowitz is the most significant thus far, for there is little reason to anticipate much effective Austrian resistance in this sector until the beaten and retreating Austrians can be rallied in the passes of the Carpathians.

In Volhynia a belated report says there was a Russian reverse on June 10 at Kolki, on the Styri. Three Russian regiments which had crossed the river were outflanked by Austrian forces, which captured 1,500 prisoners and thirteen machine guns. A week later, in the course of a counter-attack at Sokul, on the west bank of the Styri just below the marshy regions, an Austrian force was defeated and lost in prisoners twenty officers and 1,750 men. In the preliminary stages of the fighting at this place the Austrians were successful and captured 2,000 Russians. On June 16, west of Kolki, the Austrians took the offensive, but were repulsed and lost fifteen officers and 800 men captured. In a battle on the Stokhod River the Siberian Hussars, supported by horse artillery, won a brilliant victory, capturing four officers and 800 men, and in another battle June 20 near the village of Lokatchi an Austrian attack was repulsed and sixteen officers, 1,200 men and eight machine guns captured. Three Russian guns lost in a reverse the previous day were retaken.

West and southwest of Lutsk during the pursuit of the retreating Austrians there have been several successful attacks by the Russian cavalry. Near Kozin, thirty miles south of Lutsk, after desperate assaults the Russians won fortified positions on the River Bluchieka. One of the regiments forced the river in water up to the chins of the men, where an entire company was engulfed and drowned. In this hard won victory seventy officers, 5,000 men, two guns and many machine guns were captured. Subsequently the Russians took Radziwilow, on the railway from Dubno to Lemberg, sixty miles northeast of the latter city. A cavalry force won this position.

By June 17 German reinforcements had arrived in the region south of Pinsk, and the Russians under General Kaledines had a hard battle to withstand an attack near Gadomitche, on the Styri. There was another battle at the village of Sydniks, on the north bank of the Stokhod River, where the Germans attacked, but were defeated by a force of Cossacks, who rode through the flank, capturing five machine guns and sabering many Germans.

In the region of Gorochoff, north of the Lupa, twenty-five miles southwest of Lutsk, the Austrians counter-attacked and captured 900 Russians with three machine guns. Between the Kovel-Lutsk railroad and the Turija River German troops under General von Linsingen repulsed the Russian columns advancing toward Kovel and captured eleven Russian officers, 3,446 men, one cannon and ten machine guns. In this sector there was a heavy battle on June 20, and again the advantage was with the Germans, especially in the region of Kiselin, which is twenty-five miles northwest of Lutsk and just west of the Stockhod River.

At Gruziatyn, in the Styri region, there was a stubborn contest on June 21, when the village changed hands several times. In the early part of the battle the Russians entered the village and captured eleven officers, 400 men and six machine guns. Later gusts of fire from the German batteries drove them out. On June 19, south of the main road from Lutsk to Vladimir-Volhynski, the Austrians attacked heavily and captured a Russian battery. In counter-attacks when reinforced the Russians recaptured one gun and took 300 prisoners with two machine guns. In a battle near the village of Bojef the Russians captured 1,000 Austrian prisoners and four machine guns. Near Radziviloff the Austrians repulsed themselves with jets of liquid flame, but were defeated and 1,800 were captured. Their defense here seems still to block the way to Brody, and at Lokatchi on June 21 they captured 1,300 Russians and several guns.

In Galicia the Austrian defense improved somewhat, and near Tarnopol a height which the Russians had captured was retaken. This rearguard considerably delayed the Russian columns, which, however, on June 20 crossed the Sereth River.

In the Buczac sector there has been incessant fighting not only west of the city, but at various places along the Strypa, across which Russian columns have forced their way at several points, capturing 6,000 additional prisoners. June 16 one of the columns north of Przewlaska was repulsed and lost 400 men captured by General von Bothmer's army of Austrians, who at several points made great efforts to hold the river banks.

In Bukowina the Russians, having effected a wide deployment on the north bank of the Pruth, threatened to envelop the defensive positions at Czernowitz from both flanks. Consequently the Austrians made only a stubborn rearguard defense, and after doing what they could to delay the crossings at the bridgeheads retreated and abandoned the city, which thus once more passed under Russian control. Temporarily the advance from the north was delayed by rather stubborn resistance south of Bojan and at the Czernowitz bridgehead, where there seems to have been a severe battle. At four o'clock on the afternoon of June 17 General Lechnitzsky's troops captured the bridgehead by assault and entered the city. At the bridgehead over a thousand prisoners were taken, and in the pursuit during the next several days an

additional 3,000 were captured, as well as 1,000 loaded wagons with provisions and forage.

In the Smorgon sector on the night of June 19-20 after an intense bombardment the German infantry penetrated Russian entrenchments, but were unable to hold the position because of the artillery fire from reserve positions. The Germans captured one officer, 143 men, four machine guns and four mine throwers.

THE WESTERN THEATER OF WAR.

On the west of the Meuse June 15 the French captured a trench south of Le Mort Homme with five officers and 180 men. It is apparent that about all of the famous hill is held by the Germans, who claimed to have recovered a day later part of the half-mile of trenches lost on the 15th, and in this fighting they captured eight officers, 238 men and several machine guns. On June 18 the Germans renewed the effort to recapture all of the lost trenches, but although they attacked in strong force and with flaming liquids they could not dislodge the French. Their losses were heavy, and again on June 20 renewed efforts here again failed.

East of the Meuse the Germans have continued to hurl heavy assaults at Hill 321, the position whose importance we indicated last week. June 17 the French took the offensive in this sector and captured parts of some trenches with thirty prisoners. On the 19th the Germans again made a powerful but unsuccessful effort to capture this hill. Again on the 20th three assaults were repulsed by machine gun and curtain fire. The position is of great importance.

From Caillette Wood the Germans continue their efforts to dislodge the French from the strong entrenched positions along the southern edge of the woods, and at midnight June 21-22 they won advanced French trenches between Fumain and Chenois Woods.

In the Thiaumont sector the Germans fought vigorously to dislodge the French from their positions, but failed, although they captured 100 French prisoners. At Hill 320, a little to the east, there was another unsuccessful attack with hand grenades. In Fumain Wood the Germans held fast their positions when the French made several night attacks with hand grenades. North of Souville the artillery action continues with great intensity.

The Belgian front reports an intense artillery activity at Montaertzyde.

British trenches near Zillebeke were heavily shelled June 16. The British continue to explode mines under German field works near the Souchez Quarries and Cuinchy. In the vicinity of Loos both English and German mines were exploded. In the neighborhood of Angres there has been much activity with both artillery and bomb throwers.

In the Argonne there has been active fighting with hand grenades in the region of Vauquois. The explosion of a French mine at La Fille Morte caused a huge crater, and French infantry occupied the southern edge.

Air squadrons of both sides constantly attack the lines of communication. The night of June 16-17 a French bombing squadron threw down twenty-nine shells of 120 kilos each and four of 155 kilos each on railroad stations at Longuyon, Mont Medy and Audun le Roman. With the advent of good weather there has been a great increase in air raids, and bombardments by French, British and German airmen over the whole western battle area. Both sides report shooting down several hostile machines. The famous German airman, Lieutenant Immelmann, was killed by a fall.

THE SOUTHERN THEATER OF WAR.

In the Lagarina Valley, after three hours of severe night fighting, an Austrian assault at Serravalle and Coni Zugna was completely repulsed.

On the Asiago Plateau Austro-Hungarian troops estimated at eighteen battalions on June 15 made an unsuccessful assault upon the Italian lines, which were effectively protected by the artillery curtain of fire. In a counter-attack from Mount Lemerle the Italians took 254 prisoners. June 17, after a heavy bombardment, the Austrians launched two attacks from Monte Pau to Boscon; one toward Monte Magnaboschi and the other between Mount Lemerle and Boscon. One assault reached the summit of Mount Lemerle, but was dislodged by a strong counter-attack. Renewed attacks by strong columns on June 18 also failed. Northeast of Asiago an Italian attack made considerable progress at Malga, Fossetta and Monte Magari, capturing 306 prisoners, six cannon and twelve machine guns.

On June 18 the Austrians made a number of vigorous counter-attacks in this sector, but finally the Italian Alpini made a further advance, and carrying the summit of Monte Isidoro took 100 prisoners and two machine guns. In a report dated June 21 the Italians claim to be making some headway north of the Frenzola Valley despite rough ground and stubborn Austrian resistance.

On the night of June 19 the Austrians made three successive attacks against Italian positions at Monte Magnaboschi and Oschi, but all were repulsed.

In the Ortler district Austrian troops conquered the top of Takat and the summit of the rearmost Madatsh.

Along the Isonzo there has been skirmishing by patrols. East of Monfalcone in a surprise attack the Italians penetrated hostile trenches, which they held after a severe struggle. They captured ten officers, 488 men and seven machine guns, and on June 17 repulsed strong efforts to recapture these trenches.

Powerful air fleets of both sides are active. A squadron of thirty-seven Caproni aeroplanes dropped 160 bombs and 60,000 steel arrows on Austrian camps north of Asiago. Austrian airmen killed several persons in Padua.

THE MORE REMOTE THEATERS OF THE WAR.

The Balkans threaten again to become the scene of active warfare. French reports tell of frequent artillery duels in the vicinity of the Vardar River and Lake Doiran. Patrols are skirmishing among the mountains west of the Vardar, and the Bulgarians have fortified their positions recently seized on the Greek side near Fort Rupel. In the Saloniki regions the Allies have taken over the postal, telegraph, railway and customs administrations. When additional British reinforcements from Egypt arrive at Saloniki the Allies assert that they will have more than 650,000 French, British and Serbians ready for an attack upon the Bulgarians, who are estimated to number about 300,000.

In Greece there are increasing evidences of Allied intentions to subject the country to strong compulsion. Following the blockade of Greek ports by the Allied fleet there were popular demonstrations in Athens against the Allies. Protests in the Greek Chamber are described in both French and English reports as "impudent."

In Armenia the Russians have kept down the Turkish ambition to assume the offensive near Trebizond and have made some advance in the Plantana region. In a stiff outpost fight toward Mosul the Turkish detachment was worsted, and in a later battle between Georgians and Kurdish tribesmen the latter (Turkish) were defeated.

In Mesopotamia there have been several small encounters along the Tigris below Kut-el-Amara. Turkish guns sunk three British barges in the river on June 10.

The Turks repulsed a Russian detachment near Kilan, on the Persian border. In the direction of Bagdad the

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Turks, taking the offensive, occupied the village of Serpouli, but later were ejected by a Russian counter-attack. Another Russian detachment appeared on the Persian frontier 175 miles northeast of Bagdad at Suleimanich. After three days' fighting a mixed Turkish and Persian force defeated this column, capturing one cannon and one machine gun. The Russians retreated toward Bana, a Persian town in the mountains northward. On the Lower Euphrates, near its junction with the Tigris, the British were defeated in an effort to cross to the north bank. After three hours' fighting they retreated and left 180 dead on the field.

In German East Africa the British column under General Smuts continues to advance and has reached Makuyuni. Wilhelmthal has been occupied and German defenders driven out of Tanga. In Lake Victoria Nyanza the German islands of Ukerewe have been captured. The village of Kilimanjaro has been occupied by the British. A large German force was entrenched near the Handeni water supply, but the British occupied the town June 19 apparently unopposed except by a retreating rearguard.

The Belgian forces under General Tombeur report that the retreating Germans are concentrating in the Kitega region. The pursuing Belgians have reached the main highway joining the lakes of Victoria Nyanza and Tanganyika, and are advancing in three columns.

In northern Portuguese East Africa the Germans made a surprise attack on the Portuguese post of Namaka, where the assailants crossed the Rovuma River in dugouts, but after an hour's fighting were repulsed. The Portuguese lost five killed and two wounded, and the German casualties are unknown.

In Egypt nine British aeroplanes bombarded El Arish, on the frontier, for two hours. Two were shot down by the Turks.

SMALL-ARMS TARGET PRACTICE REPORT.

The annual report of small-arms target practice in the Navy Department for 1915 contains the announcement that hereafter the reports will be issued for the fiscal year, beginning with July 1, 1916, rather than the calendar year. The chief reasons for making this change are that the former custom made the entire summer a continuous practice season, but as the principal practice season for the Atlantic Fleet is in the first months of the calendar year, and these reports are thus unduly delayed it was impossible to publish the reports of one season, before the principal practice season of the following year was over. Under the new system reports for the period Jan. 1, 1916, to June 30, 1916, will be submitted immediately after June 30, 1916. The report also announces that beginning July 1, 1916, it is the intention of the Department to raise the required scores for qualification in the marksman and sharpshooter courses. "The commendable interest and progress made in small-arms practice under the small-arms regulations for 1915 justifies raising the standard still higher," the report says. It also points out that "the Department is convinced that the best results can be obtained only by use of skilled instructors. The firing regulations were especially designed to permit economy in instructional organization on ranges. The presence of a coach at each firing point, not only for the principal function of instructing, but also for considerations of safety and disciplinary control, is anticipated."

The final merit of the U.S.S. Drayton in small-arms practice for the year 1914 is given in this report giving the Drayton a standing of 17½ instead of 41. Related reports of the U.S.S. Castine, Helena and New Orleans are also printed in this report, the final merit of the three ships being 29.86, 25.81 and 45.10. The standing of the ships is 23½, 31½ and 2½. There is also reprinted a letter from Rear Admiral W. S. Benson to the commanding officer of the U.S.S. Galveston commanding him for having conducted small-arms practice "in spite of the lack of facilities"; and a letter from Secretary Daniels to Lieut. (J.G.) Frank Loftin, of the Asiatic Fleet, complimenting Lieutenant Loftin on the fact that the division under his command attained the highest figure of merit in small-arms practice in the entire naval service for the year ending Dec. 31, 1915. The trophies for excellence in small-arms firing for the year 1915 are awarded as follows: U.S.S. Quirós, Lieut. (J.G.) B. A. Strait, Asiatic Fleet; U.S.S. Dolphin, Lieut. Comdr. W. D. Leahy, Atlantic Fleet; and U.S.S. Yorktown, Comdr. W. H. Standley, Pacific Fleet. This year, in conjunction with the change in the making of annual reports noted above, these trophies will be awarded for

the part of the year beginning Jan. 1, 1916, and ending June 30, 1916.

Following is the table of the standing and figure of merit of vessels for 1915:

Battleship and armored cruiser class.—1, Saratoga, 6.028; 2, Michigan, 4.285; 3, New Hampshire, 2.814; 4, Rhode Island, 2.440; 5, Texas, 2.189; 6, Wyoming, 2.042; 7, South Carolina, 2.036; 8, New York, 1.950; 9, Kansas, 1.905; 10, New Jersey, 1.745; 11, Florida, 1.484; 12, Vermont, 1.431; 13, Louisiana, 1.159; 14, Colorado, 1.044; 15, Virginia, .868; 16, Utah, .809; 17, Maryland, .804; 18, Delaware, .744; 19, Nebraska, .676; 20, Arkansas, .476.

Cruiser and gunboat class.—1, Quirós, 18.518; 2, Dolphin, 11.259; 3, Yorktown, 10.994; 4, Cincinnati, 10.902; 5, Castine, 9.577; 6, Samar, 6.580; 7, Helena, 6.432; 8, Annapolis, 6.236; 9, Monocacy, 4.574; 10, Galveston, 3.975; 11, Villalobos, 3.696; 12, Yankton, 2.302; 13, Palos, 2.148; 14, El Cano, 2.030; 15, New Orleans, 1.653; 16, Wilmington, 1.593; 17, Dixie, 1.470; 18, Chattanooga, 1.329; 19, Nashville, 1.150; 20, Denver, 1.087; 21, Cleveland, .873; 22, Raleigh, .508.

Torpedo class.—1, Truxtun, 0.987; 2, Henley, .820; 3, Hopkins, .789; 4, Jenkins, .782; 5, Lawrence, .434; 6, Patterson, .410; 7, Hull, .237; 8, Trippe, .218; 9, Warrington, .205; 10, Chauncey, .079.

The following reported practice held, but no records of practice kept: Ammen, Benham, Cummings, Fanning, Southerly and N.T.S. Great Lakes.

INCREASING THE NAVY PROGRAM.

Following the conference with President Wilson earlier in the week, at which he urged a larger building program, the subcommittee of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee decided unanimously on June 22 to incorporate in the Naval Appropriation bill a five-year building program calling for the construction within the next five years of 153 vessels, of which 148 would be fighting ships. The program for the coming year would include seven capital ships and forty-seven other vessels. The committee recommends four battle cruisers and three first class battleships. The subcommittee report is summarized as follows:

The subcommittee has agreed to recommend to the full committee the authorization of a five-year naval construction program as follows: Ten battleships, first class; six battle cruisers, ten scout cruisers, fifty torpedo-boat destroyers, nine fleet submarines, fifty-eight coast submarines, one repair ship, one transport, one hospital ship, two destroyer tenders, one fleet submarine tender, two ammunition ships, two river gunboats; total, 153 ships.

The authorization for the coming year out of this program follows: Threé battleships, four battle cruisers, four scout cruisers, ten torpedo-boat destroyers, three fleet submarines of 800 tons each, twenty-seven coast submarines, to cost \$700,000 each, twelve to be built on the Pacific coast; one fuel ship, one hospital ship, one ammunition ship; total, fifty-four ships.

An increase of \$5,000,000 in appropriations for ammunition over the House bill.

The authorization for the coming year provided for in the House bill, and for which the Senate proposes its substitute, as above outlined, is as follows: Five battle cruisers, no battleships, four scout cruisers, ten torpedo-boat destroyers, fifty submarines, three of them seagoing, of 800 tons; one fuel oil ship, one ammunition ship, one hospital ship.

The subcommittee explains in its report the difference between its recommendations and those of the General Board and the difference between the General Board's and those of the Navy Department. The authorizations to be undertaken this year are in accord with the recommendations of the General Board with the following exceptions: The subcommittee provides for the construction this year of three battleships and four battle cruisers instead of four battleships and three battle cruisers recommended by the General Board.

The committee's program includes ten scout cruisers in all, four to be begun this year. This agrees with the recommendations of the General Board. The Department recommended three the first year.

The committee recommends fifty torpedo-boat destroyers in all, ten to be begun at once. This agrees with the recommendations of the General Board. The Department recommended fifteen the first year.

The committee recommends nine fleet submarines. The General Board recommended nine in all, and two the first year. The committee cites the fact that authorization has just been obtained to proceed with the two fleet submarines of last year, which could not be built under the original authorization. It makes no provision, therefore, for the beginning of additional fleet submarines this year. The Department recommended fifteen fleet submarines in all, five to be begun at once.

The committee recommends fifty-eight coast submarines in all, thirty to be begun at once. The General Board recommended fifty-eight submarines, twenty to be begun the first year. The Department recommended eighty-five, twenty-five to be begun the first year. It is noted, however, that the thirty coast submarines agree in the total number with the five fleet submarines and twenty-five coast submarines recommended by the Department, to be begun the first year.

The committee recommends three fuel oil ships, one to be begun at once. This agrees with the recommendations of the General Board and the Department.

The committee agrees upon one repair ship and one transport as a part of the general five-year program, and provides for one hospital ship to be begun as soon as practicable, all of which agrees with the recommendations of the General Board and the Department.

Two ammunition ships are included in the five-year program, one of which is to be begun as soon as practicable. This agrees with the recommendations of the General Board.

Two destroyer tenders and one fleet submarine tender are also incorporated in the general program, but no provision is made for their construction this year. The same is true with regard to two river gunboats. The Department recommends seagoing gunboats, and the House did not include any.

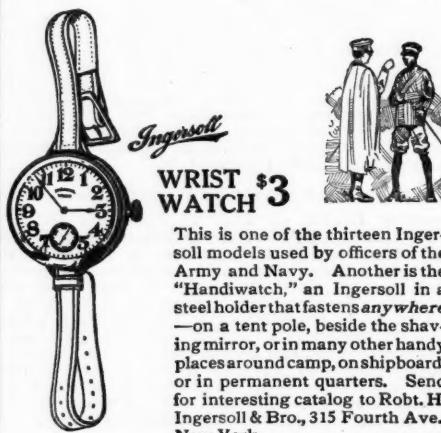
The recommendations of the General Board include provisions for aircraft service and reserve ammunition. These, the subcommittee says, are not covered in the proposed amendment to the House bill, as they do not come under "increase of the Navy"; but the provision for them in the bill materially exceeds the General Board's recommendation for the first year.

With respect to the ten first class battleships, the amendment provides that they shall carry as heavy armor and as powerful armament as any vessels of their class, that they shall have the highest practicable speed and the greatest desirable radius of action; that the three authorized for this year shall cost, exclusive of armor and armament, not to exceed \$11,500,000 each.

The amendment also provides that the six battle

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crusiers shall fill similar requirements and that the four authorized shall cost, exclusive of armor and armament, not to exceed \$16,500,000 each.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

American families in Vera Cruz, Mexico, went aboard the U.S.S. Nebraska in the harbor on June 20 owing to the bitter feeling towards Americans.

The U.S. torpedo-boat destroyer McDougal was placed in drydock at Boston on June 16. She had one of the blades of her starboard propeller bent as a result of having struck a floating spar forty miles off Cape Ann. She had one or two dents in plates near the propellers, but the vessel was not leaking.

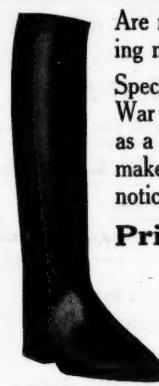
Bids opened by the Navy Department for the annual cargo supply of coal last week aggregates 750,000 tons. It has been arranged that the Pocahontas Company shall deliver 150,000 tons, the Chesapeake and Ohio Coal and Coke Company, 240,000 tons; W. C. Atwater, 200,000 tons; C. G. Blake, 75,000 tons; Archibald McNeil and Son, 50,000 tons; West Virginia Coal Company, 25,000 tons, and Willard, Southerland and Company, 10,000 tons.

Civilian physicians will have an opportunity to enter the U.S. Navy Medical Corps upon passing an examination which will be held Aug. 7 in Washington, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Norfolk, Charleston, S.C., Chicago and San Francisco. Successful candidates will have special courses at the Naval Medical School at Washington beginning Oct. 1, and will receive \$2,000 a year with allowances during the course and commissions as assistant surgeons when finally passed.

Vice Admiral De Witt Coffman, U.S.N., reported at the navy yard, New York, to assume his new duties as second in command. He went to his quarters aboard the Arkansas and his pennant was broken from the masthead, a blue field with three white stars. He was greeted by Capt. William R. Shoemaker, commander of the Arkansas, and Lieut. Comdr. L. C. Richardson, executive officer.

Rear Admiral W. B. Caperton, U.S.N., from Santo Domingo, June 19, reported to the Navy Department that Gen. Desiderio Arias, leader of the revolution in the Dominican Republic, has decided to abandon the revolt, and indications are that a general uprising will be avoided. He said that conditions there were more favorable than at any other time since the American forces landed. The transport Hancock reached Santo Domingo June 19 with 900 marines on board. After landing this force she is under orders for Vera Cruz to take on board any American refugees who wish to return to the United States.

The U.S. Navy transport Henderson was launched at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., June 17, 1916. Members of the Naval Committees of both branches of Congress, Rear Admiral Benson, Chief of Operations of the U.S. Navy, and Major General Barnett, Commandant of the U.S. Marine Corps, attended the ceremony. The Henderson is 481 feet long, has a 61 foot beam, and 20 foot draught. She is equipped with twin screws, which will give her a speed of fourteen knots. Her displacement is 10,000 tons. She will carry eight 5-inch guns

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Ten battleships of the Atlantic Fleet arrived at Newport, R.I., June 22, from tactical drills in Block Island Sound and adjacent waters. They were the New York, Minnesota, Florida, Delaware, Michigan, South Carolina, Vermont, Utah, New Hampshire and Kansas.

The experimental wire net decided upon by the Navy Department to be used for protection against torpedo attack will be ninety-six feet long and thirty-six feet deep. It will be made of sixteen units.

A proclamation issued by Rear Admiral Caperton, U.S.N., at Santo Domingo, June 21, announced that United States marines would march into the interior of the Dominican Republic and occupy the towns of Santiago, seventy-five miles inland from this capital, and Le Vega, one hundred miles from Santo Domingo. Rear Admiral Caperton in his proclamation also said the occupation of Dominican territory by the naval forces of the United States was not for purposes of aggression or conquest, but in order to uphold the constituted authority and to preserve peace. He said these forces will remain in this country only until such a time as revolutionary movements are put down, reforms effected and the welfare of the people of the republic is assured. He called upon all Dominicans to co-operate with the American forces in re-establishing peace and order.

THE NAVY.**NAVY NOMINATIONS.**

The following Navy nominations were sent to the Senate on June 22:

- Robert B. Greenough, Massachusetts, to assistant surgeon in Medical Reserve Corps May 25, 1916.
- Asst. Surg. Charles P. Lynch to passed assistant surgeon Feb. 19, 1916.
- Asst. Civil Engr. Glenn S. Burrell to civil engineer March 17, 1916.
- Asst. Civil Engr. Henry G. Taylor, rank of ensign, to assistant civil engineer, rank lieutenant (J.G.), March 17, 1916.
- Ensign Walter D. La Mont to lieutenant (J.G.) March 7, 1915.
- Ensign Nelson W. Hibbs to lieutenant (J.G.) June 8, 1915.
- Ensign Harold H. Little to lieutenant (J.G.) Dec. 8, 1915.
- Following ensigns to be lieutenants (J.G.) June 7, 1916: James C. Jones, Jr., Adolph Von S. Pickhardt, George W. Wolf, Frank L. Johnston, John A. Brownell, Chapman C. Todd, Jr., Paul Cassard, George M. Tisdale, Wilbur J. Ruble, Arthur G. Robison, Frederick W. Dillingham, William W. Meek, Pauline P. Powell, Earl H. Quinlan, Clarke Withers, Leo H. Thebaud and Gordon Hutchins.
- Following ensigns to be assistant naval constructors June 7, 1916; Everett Le R. Gayhart, George A. Andrews, Thomas M. Scarles, Earl F. Enright and Frederick G. Crisp.
- First Lieut. Calvin B. Matthews to captain, Marine Corps, June 2, 1916.
- Second Lieut. George W. Van Hoose to first lieutenant, Marine Corps, June 2, 1916.
- Following midshipmen to be second lieutenants, Marine Corps, June 3, 1916: Walter H. Sitz, William G. Hawthorne and Oscar R. Cauldwell.

LATE SHIP MOVEMENTS.

The following are movements of vessels of the Navy later than those given of the same vessels in the complete table appearing elsewhere in this issue:

- Stewart, sailed from Mare Island for San Diego, Cal., June 20.
- Colorado and Pittsburgh, sailed from San Diego, Cal., for La Paz, Mexico, June 20.
- Jason, arrived at Cristobal, Canal Zone, June 20.
- Paducah, sailed from survey grounds for Guantanamo, Cuba, June 20.
- Aylwin, arrived at Newport, R.I., June 21.
- Arthesia and Kanawha, sailed from Norfolk, Va., for Port Arthur, Texas, June 21.
- Hancock, arrived at Monte Christi, San Domingo, June 21.
- C-2, C-3, C-5, Potomac and Severn, arrived at Cristobal June 21.
- Henley, sailed from Philadelphia for Boston June 21.
- Hopkins, Hull and Truxton, sailed from San Diego, Cal., for La Paz, Mexico, June 21.
- Missouri, Ohio, Wisconsin and Peoria, arrived at Guantanamo, Cuba, June 21.
- Roe, sailed from Norfolk, Va., for Key West, Fla., June 21.
- Nevada, Prometheus and Uncas, arrived at Tangier Sound, Chesapeake Bay, June 21.
- Wainwright, arrived at Newport, R.I., June 21.
- Whipple, sailed from Mare Island for San Diego, Cal., June 21.
- Orion and O'Brien, arrived at Newport, R.I., June 22.
- South Dakota, sailed from Bremerton for San Francisco June 22.
- Winslow, sailed from Rockport, Mass., for Portland, Me., June 22.
- Wadsworth, sailed from Newport for Eastport, Me., June 22.
- Birmingham and Cushing, sailed from Boston for Eastport June 22.
- Hector, arrived at Norfolk, Va., June 22.
- Nereus, arrived at Honolulu June 22.
- Porter, sailed from Newport for New York June 22.
- Milwaukee, arrived at San Diego, Cal., June 22.
- New York, arrived at Newport, R.I., June 22.
- Abarenda, arrived at Cavite June 22.

Bushnell, L-1, L-3, L-4, D-3, sailed from Block Island for Philadelphia June 22.

Mars and Maryland, arrived Tiburon, Cal., June 22.

Delaware, Florida, Michigan, Kansas, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New York, South Carolina, Vermont, Utah, Yankton, arrived Newport June 22.

Patapsco, Patuxent, Sonoma, Ontario, arrived Portsmouth, N.H., June 22.

Hancock, sailed Monte Christi for Guantanamo June 22.

Henry, arrived Boston June 22.

Porter, arrived New York June 22.

Buffalo, arrived Topolobampo June 22.

Supply, arrived Guam June 23.

G-2, sailed from New York for New London June 23.

C.M.O. 10, APRIL 10, 1916, NAVY DEPT.

Publishes the proceedings of the G.C.M. in the case of Paymr. Clerk Robert H. Rudolph, U.S.M.C., found guilty of knowingly and wilfully misappropriating and applying to his own use and benefit money of the United States intended for the naval service thereof (seven specifications).

Sentence—"To be imprisoned in such prison or penitentiary as the convening authority may designate for a period of one year."

In view of his previous long service and excellent record the court recommended the accused to clemency.

The Commandant of the Marine Corps placed the following indorsement on the record:

"The acts of disappropriation of Government funds by Paymr. Clerk Robert H. Rudolph, M.C., were deliberate breaches of trust and in themselves were without extenuating circumstances. In the opinion of the undersigned the sentence adjudged is inadequate to the crime of which the accused was found guilty."

The unanimous recommendation of the court to clemency would be entitled to favorable consideration if a sentence adequate to the nature and degree of the offense had been adjudged, but under the circumstances the undersigned recommends that it be disregarded."

The Department concurred in this indorsement and on April 6, 1916, returned the record to the court for revision.

The court, in revision, decided to adhere to its former sentence.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels, in reviewing the proceedings, said: "In view of the serious nature of the offenses, the absence of any extenuating circumstances connected with their commission, and the inadequacy of the sentence adjudged by the court, the Department considered that the exercise of clemency was not warranted and accordingly, on April 11, 1916, approved the proceedings, findings and sentence, and designated the Eastern State Penitentiary at Philadelphia, Pa., as the place for the execution of so much of the sentence as relates to imprisonment."

NAVY GAZETTE.

JUNE 15.—Lieut. Comdr. J. P. Lannen detached Hydrographic Office, Navy Department, June 28; to Naval War College, July 1.

Lieut. (J.G.) O. O. Hagen detached South Dakota; to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., July 1.

Lieut. (J.G.) J. B. Glennon detached Naval Proving Ground, Indian Head, Md., June 30; to temporary duty Alabama, July 8, and connection Arizona and duty on board when commissioned.

Lieut. (J.G.) G. W. La Mountain detached Vermont, June 24; to Fulton.

Lieuts. (J.G.) R. S. Wentworth and F. E. M. Whiting detached Delaware, June 30; to Montana.

Lieut. (J.G.) F. S. Steinwachs detached Chester, June 30; to Fulton.

Lieut. (J.G.) E. A. Crenshaw detached Chester, June 30; to Montana.

Lieut. (J.G.) G. N. Reeves detached San Francisco; to receiving ship at Norfolk, Va.

Lieut. (J.G.) S. M. Kraus detached Columbia University, June 30; to National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, Detroit, Mich.

Ensign W. J. Nunnally detached Birmingham, June 30; to Montana.

Ensign G. W. Nelson detached Baltimore; to Rhode Island.

Ensign A. C. Davis detached Florida; to Baltimore.

Ensign G. M. Tisdale detached Montana; to connection fitting out Arizona and on board when commissioned.

Ensign T. M. Shock detached Delaware; to Roe.

Ensign Laurence Wild detached Yankton; to Delaware.

Asst. Surg. John Harper detached navy yard, New York; to Minnesota.

Asst. Surg. Arthur Freeman, M.R.C., to navy yard, New York, N.Y.

Asst. Paymr. J. P. Ewald to navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Act. Chap. T. P. Riddle detached Maine; to connection fitting out Pennsylvania and on board when commissioned.

Chief Mach. J. H. Busch detached Salem; to receiving ship at Norfolk, Va.

JUNE 16.—Lieut. Comdr. F. T. Evans detached connection recruiting, Newport, R.I., June 30; to Naval War College, July 1.

Lieut. (J.G.) H. D. McGuire detached K-6; to navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

P.A. Surg. J. A. Biello detached Kentucky; to home and wait orders.

P.A. Surg. W. A. Bloedorn detached navy yard, Washington, D.C.; to Kentucky.

P.A. Surg. P. T. Dessez to navy yard, Washington, D.C.

Asst. Naval Constr. J. O. Hunsaker detached Massachusetts Institute of Technology, July 6; to Bureau of Construction and Repair, Navy Department.

Mach. G. C. Martin detached Columbia; to Fulton.

JUNE 17.—Lieut. Comdr. J. G. Church detached command Leonidas; to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Lieut. Hugh Brown detached Maryland; to Naval Academy, July 15.

Lieut. (J.G.) T. A. Thomson detached navy yard, Washington; to Asiatic Station, via July transport.

Lieut. (J.G.) J. R. Mann to Fulton.

Lieut. (J.G.) C. P. Mason detached North Carolina; to Naval Aeronautic Station, Pensacola.

Ensign L. H. Theband detached Montana; to Fulton.

Ensign E. L. Woodside detached Texas; to Yankton.

Asst. Paymr. E. C. Edwards to Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I., as commissary officer.

Asst. Civil Engr. R. L. Martin detached Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N.Y.; to navy yard, New York, N.Y.

Btsn. John Shotroff detached Uncas; to temporary duty receiving ship at Norfolk.

Chief Mach. E. P. Schilling detached Wyoming; to navy yard, New York, N.Y.

Chief Mach. P. Sarsfield detached navy yard, New York, N.Y.; to Wyoming.

JUNE 20.—Capt. Thomas Snowden detached command Wyoming; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. Comdr. A. Bronson detached Florida; to command Denver.

Lieut. J. W. Hayward detached Connecticut; to Dixie as executive officer.

Lieut. H. L. Irwin detached Marietta; to Illinois as gunnery officer.

Lieut. R. S. Culp detached St. Louis; to temporary duty Maryland.

Lieut. (J.G.) T. Baxter to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Lieut. (J.G.) C. F. Pousland detached McDougal; to flag lieutenant and aid, staff commander, Division 7.

Lieut. (J.G.) J. C. Latham to treatment, Naval Hospital, New York, N.Y.

Lieut. (J.G.) T. A. Symington to wait orders at Catonsville, Md.

Lieut. (J.G.) H. S. Kepp detached Georgia; to New Jersey.

Lieut. (J.G.) G. L. Dickson detached works New London Ship and Engine Co.; to K-1.

Lieut. (J.G.) L. P. Wendell detached Memphis; to Tucker.

and Lieutenant Dykeman, Evans, Cecil, Johnson, Corry, Kirk.

Lieut. (J.G.) H. A. Ellis to Georgia.

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Lieut. (J.G.) P. W. Northercroft detached Delaware; to Mc Dougall.

Ensign H. H. H. Harrison detached San Francisco; to Dixie.

Ensign W. M. A. Wynne detached Rhode Island; to Celtic.

Ensign G. D. Hull detached Denver; to Whipple.

Surg. F. G. Abeken to Naval Hospital, Great Lakes, Ill.

Surg. C. C. Grieve detached Naval Hospital, Great Lakes, June 26, 1916; to Utah.

Btsn. James Reilly to navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Chief Carp. R. R. Clark detached Rainbow; to Maryland.

Chief Carp. Frank Johnson detached Maryland; to works Seattle Construction and Drydock Co.

Note.—Med. Dir. S. F. Coues, retired, died at Cambridge, Mass., May 1, 1916.

JUNE 21.—Lieut. Comdr. C. P. Nelson detached navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.; to temporary duty connection recruiting, Philadelphia, Pa.

Lieut. (J.G.) W. M. Quigley to Fulton.

Paymr. F. B. Colby detached Texas, Aug. 1; to home and wait orders.

Paymr. W. R. Bowes detached navy yard, New York, N.Y.; to connection fitting out Arizona and duty on board when commissioned.

Paymr. Charles Morris detached Washington, July 1; to Texas, Aug. 1.

P.A. Paymr. A. G. Hearne detached navy yard, Boston, Mass.; to Washington.

P.A. Paymr. G. H. Adee to navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., as accounting officer.

JUNE 22.—Comdr. Yates Stirling detached aid on staff commander submarine force, Atlantic Fleet; to command submarine base, New London, Conn.

Lieut. Comdr. F. L. Pinney detached command Division 3; to command Division 6, submarine force, A.F.

Lieut. E. C. S. Parker to command Caesar.

Lieut. Conant Taylor detached command Ozark; to command Fulton.

Lieut. C. C. Soule to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Lieut. (J.G.) L. B. Bratton detached Fulton; to command Ozark.

Ensign J. J. Mahoney detached Nebraska; to Marietta.

Ensign H. V. Wiley detached San Diego; to Denver.

Ensign L. O. Alford to Fulton.

Ensign C. E. Lewis detached Memphis; to Montana.

P.A. Surg. G. C. Thomas detached naval station, Guam; to Fulton.

P.A. Surg. A. B. Hayward to New Orleans.

P.A. Surg. W. H. Connor detached Fulton; to Kansas.

Chief Gunr. H. Johnson to Illinois.

Chief Gunr. A. Oleson to Fulton.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

JUNE 22.—Lieut. Col. L. H. Moses and Major C. B. Hatch detached 1st Brigade, Hayti; to United States. (Recommendation Board of Medical Survey.)

Major G. C. Thorpe detached Naval War College; to Washington, D.C.

Major Hugh Matthews, A.Q.M., detached Depot of Supplies, San Francisco; to Washington, D.C.

Major N. G. Burton, A.Q.M., detached Depot of Supplies, Cavite; to United States.

Capt. R. C. Dewey, A.Q.M., detached Marine Barracks, Guam; to Depot of Supplies, Cavite.

First Lieut. P. A. Capron detached Marine Barracks, Port Royal; to Kansas.

COAST GUARD ORDERS.

JUNE 19.—First Lieut. of Engrs. H. Kotzschmar preparatory orders to Comanche.

First Lieut. of Engrs. R. E. Wright preparatory orders to Osprey.

First Lieut. of Engrs. J. B. Coyle detached Mackinac; to duty as division engineer, Eastern Division, Boston.

First Lieut. of Engrs. Q. B. Newman preparatory orders to duty at Department.

Second Lieut. of Engrs. K. W. Kraft to Mackinac for temporary duty.

Capt. of Engrs. N. E. Cutchin detached Eastern Division; placed waiting orders.

Second Lieut. S. V. Parker detached Golden Gate; to Tallapoosa and sixty days' leave en route.

COAST GUARD NOTES.

The U.S. Coast Guard cutter Mohawk has been assigned to patrol the Inter-club and American Power Boat Association cruise in Long Island Sound during the period from June 26 to June 30 next.

The Bear sailed to St. Lawrence Island and St. Lawrence Bay June 17 to clean her boilers.

The Arcata located an abandoned barge adrift off West Point, near Seattle, and towed it to Bell street wharf.

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WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., June 21, 1916.

Gen. and Mrs. Bliss and Miss Bliss were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Carter for graduation. One of the most interesting and interested visitors was Mrs. King, of Erie, Pa., who at the age of ninety-three came to West Point to be present at the graduation of her grandson, Alfred K. King. Mrs. King attended all the drills and exhibitions, receptions and the graduation hop, and expressed the pleasure she had experienced during her visit.

Miss Helen Townsley has gone to Maine, where she will visit friends for a time. Mrs. Carter spent the latter part of last week visiting her brother and sister-in-law, Capt. and Mrs. Fred W. Coleman, at Governors Island. Lieut. Col. H. D. Styer was the guest of Lieutenant McAlister during graduation week. Miss Fieberger was the guest of Miss Getzen-Danner at her home in New York from Wednesday until Monday. On Thursday Mr. and Mrs. Denton and Miss Haig gave a pretty tea at the rustic camp of Mr. and Mrs. Denton. A large number from the post were present; Mrs. Mayer presided at the tea table.

Mrs. Morrison gave a luncheon on Saturday for Mesdames Catts, Chaffee, Crispy, Purdon and Holmer. Mr. John A. McAlister, of Salt Lake City, is the guest of his son, Lieut. J. A. McAlister, jr. Mrs. Dawson went down to New York after graduation exercises, and after attending the theater on Tuesday with the Army contingent spent the rest of the week as the guest of Miss Margaret Buffington, in Brooklyn. Mrs. Hoisington had a few ladies in for sewing and tea on Friday to meet her sister, Mrs. Bloom. Mrs. A. C. Hall, of Stamford, Conn., is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Morrison.

Gen. Jesse M. Lee, retired, and Mrs. Lee, of Los Angeles, Cal., are spending the summer with their daughter, Mrs. Rethers. Mrs. Graham, of Nashville, Tenn., is here visiting her son and daughter-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. E. F. Graham.

The wedding of Miss Marie Florey and Lieut. Frank Lafiamme, Dental Corps, U.S.A., which took place at Culum Hall on Wednesday evening, as noted in the Journal of June 17, was attended by the officers and ladies of the post and a large number of guests from New York and Brooklyn. Decorations of similar wreaths on chandeliers and sidelights and the bower of green with white peonies at the end of the room were very effective and charming. An orchestra from the U.S. Military Academy band played the wedding march from "Loehengrin," and the bridal party walked in an aisle marked off by white ribbons held by the ushers. The maid of honor and the bridesmaids wore ruffled frocks of pale flame-colored tulle; the bride wore a short gown of white satin and tulle trimmed with rare old lace, the very long court train of panne velvet, and her veil was of lace with cap effect. After the ceremony, performed by Rev. Father John M. Langton, Lieut. and Mrs. Lafiamme, the bride's parents and the bridal party received the good wishes and congratulations of the guests. The orchestra then played for dancing, supper being served later. Lieut. and Mrs. Lafiamme left for a fortnight's trip by motor.

Capt. and Mrs. Arrowsmith, Miss Krayenbuhl, Lieutenant Krayenbuhl and Miss Grace Arrowsmith left Monday for Captain Arrowsmith's new station in the Canal Zone. Among others who have said good-bye to the post in the last few days are Capt. and Mrs. Downing, Lieut. and Mrs. MacMillan and Lieut. and Mrs. Hoyt. Lieutenant Cunningham left on Saturday for Fort Wright, New London, Conn., where he will be on duty this summer with the National Guard of Connecticut and New York. Capt. and Mrs. Dunwoody left on Monday for Ithaca, N.Y., to spend the summer. Captain Dunwoody will take courses at the Cornell Summer School. Mr. José M. Asensio has gone to Granville, Ohio, where he will teach Spanish at the Summer School of Denison University.

Chaplain Silver and Mr. Mayer, organist, on Friday took the cadet choir on an excursion up the river to Kingston Point on the steamer Commander, chartered for the occasion. At Kingston Point the party was met by Admiral Higginson, Mr. Winston and others, who engineered and constructed the wonderful Ashokan Dam, which has enabled the City of New York to have a greatly increased water supply. The cadets were taken on a sixty-mile motor ride around the dam and listened to a first-hand explanation of its engineering.

Several babies were baptized during the week. On Wednesday Gabriel Javier and Dolores Asensio were christened in the Cadet Chapel by Chaplain Silver, the sponsors being Miss Ritch and Messrs. William V. A. and Theodore Poe for Gabriel, and Miss Newlands, Mrs. Tschappat and Lieut. Robert Campbell for Dolores. Colonel Tschappat and Lieutenant Marshburn acted as proxies. In the old chapel on Sunday Elizabeth Louise Coburn was baptized by Chaplain Silver, her sponsors being Captain Lindsey, Mrs. Estes and Mrs. Coburn, the baby's grandmother, for whom Mrs. Arrowsmith was proxy.

Mrs. Mayer, wife of Mr. Mayer, the organist, and her two small children have gone to Ohio to visit relatives for the summer. Lieutenant Stilwell, Morrison, Wise and Hoisington left last week for Plattsburgh, where they will be on duty this summer in the camp there.

The whole post was saddened at the death of Col. Morton F. Smith, commandant of cadets, on Friday morning after a short illness. The funeral was held at the Cadet Chapel on Sunday afternoon. The Corps of Cadets was the guard of honor and all the officers of the post attended. The pall-bearers were the members of the Academic Board and eight members of the First Class, who had volunteered for that duty, acted as body-bearers. The customary military honors were rendered. Mrs. Smith, mother of the late Colonel Smith, is staying here for a time. Her many friends at the post are

sending messages of sympathy and condolence in her great bereavement.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y.H., June 21, 1916.

The last hop of the season was given on the evening of June 16. The receiving party consisted of Mesdames Bellinger, Ruggles and Truby and Captain Smith. Music was by the Fort Totten band and a buffet supper was served. Among other guests present were Col. and Mrs. John S. Mallory, Col. and Mrs. Samuel W. Miller and Cadets Mallory, Eyster, Bellinger and Griffith, U.S.M.A., on furlough.

Messrs. Henry Birmingham and Augustus Donaldson have left for the Naval Academy. Miss Edwina Glenn finished her course in library science at Pratt Institute on June 19, and Miss Elizabeth Glenn has returned from the Farmington School, having completed the academic course there.

Mrs. Edmund B. Smith is spending a week as the guest of Col. and Mrs. Warren P. Newcomb at their country place, "Westover," Pittsfield, Mass. Col. and Mrs. Samuel W. Miller, on leave from the Canal Zone, are guests of Capt. and Mrs. Frederick W. Coleman. Guests of Col. and Mrs. John B. Bellinger are Miss Gladys Tupper, Colonel Bellinger's niece, of Charleston; Cadets Mallory and Eyster and Lieut. Parker Kuhn, en route to join his father, Joseph E. Kuhn, military attaché, American Embassy, Berlin.

Mrs. Frank Morrow and her daughter, Miss Frances Morrow, have taken quarters temporarily in the bachelors' building, Fort Jay. Mrs. S. C. Mills has left for her summer home at Hague, Lake George.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., June 22, 1916.

THE NEW FOURTH CLASS—CLASS OF 1920.

The new Fourth Class, Naval Academy, on June 19 numbered 304 members, and it is being increased at the rate of about twenty-five a day. This will continue until the class will number between three and four hundred. There will then be a hiatus in admissions on so large a scale until the successful candidates of the approaching July examination appear. The new midshipmen are a very happy set and show on their smiling faces that they know what a privilege it is to be in the U.S. Navy. They are down to hard work. Their routine of duties daily, with some variations of leisure on Saturdays and Sundays, is: Reveille at 6:30 a.m.; assembly for morning roll call, 6:50; morning roll call, 6:53; prayers immediately after breakfast; sick call, 7:35; call to first period, 8:00; march to exercises, 8:03; recall from first period, 9:30; call to second period, 10:00; march to exercises, 10:03; recall from second period, 10:30; assembly for midday meal formation, 12:30 p.m.; midday roll call, 12:33; call to third period, 1:30; march to exercises, 1:33; recall from third period, 3:00; call to fourth period, 3:30; march to exercises, except on Wednesdays, 3:33; recall from fourth period, 4:45; evening sick call, 6:10; assembly for evening roll call, 6:45; evening roll call, 6:48; duty squad call, 7:45; call to fifth period, 8; march to exercise, 8:03; recall from fifth period, 9:00; evening gun fire and release from rooms, 9:30; tattoo, 9:55; taps, 10:00.

The new midshipmen are instructed in Infantry drills, rifle shooting, seamanship, swimming, marine engineering, English, in gymnasium work and athletics. On Wednesday evenings they are given entertainments. On Wednesday afternoons and Saturdays they have recreation hours in the afternoon, and on Friday evenings a lecture by the chaplain. On Saturday evenings the midshipmen are given a musical concert in the auditorium by the Naval Academy band. The participants turn it into a stag dance.

The new men "just aboard ship" are all, in their turn, put into places of responsibility and have to perform now the duties that, when in regular academic session, the upper classmen only are called upon to do. They form the duty squads and act as assistants to the officer-in-charge and discharge all duties that pertain to officers of the regiment.

Mrs. Edward W. Eberle spent several days last week in Washington visiting her sister, Mrs. John J. Knapp, wife of Captain Knapp, U.S.N. While there Mrs. Eberle was the guest of honor at a large bridge party given by Mrs. James H. Glennon, wife of Captain Glennon, commandant of the Washington Navy Yard. Mrs. Taylor, wife of Chief Constructor Taylor, U.S.N., Mrs. John A. Lejeune, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Lejeune, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Joseph Strauss, wife of Rear Admiral Strauss, U.S.N., presided at the elaborately appointed table. Mrs. Eberle was also the guest of honor at a luncheon given by Mrs. Lansing, wife of Secretary of State Lansing, and was also entertained by Mrs. Swanson.

The midshipmen did not follow the usual custom and name the captain of their nine for the ensuing season before leaving on the practice cruise. Two names were presented, Harry C. Blodgett and Edward J. Moran, and the ballot resulted in a tie. The captaincy is always bestowed upon a member of the First Class. Walter C. Calhoun has been selected as captain of the basketball team.

The usual summer repairs are now in progress at the Naval Academy—painting, renovation and cleaning up. The formation of the large Fourth Class does not interfere in this regular vacation work. The addition of such a large number of midshipmen this year, it is said, will not overcrowd Bancroft Hall. Each midshipman will still have his "quiet corner" and ample hygienic accommodations.

Lieut. Julian S. Hatcher, U.S.A., whose family is now in Annapolis, arrived here last week on his motor cycle, having traveled from Boston, five hundred miles, to this city in two days. He compliments Maryland by the statement that of all the states through which he passed Maryland has the best roads.

The third and last class in first aid to the injured, examined by Surg. Isaac S. K. Reeves, U.S.N., has been notified that the entire class has passed with credit. Three made 100 per cent, another 99. The class was known as the D.A.R. Class, being largely composed of Daughters of the Revolution. It was prepared for examination by Med. Dir. James G. Field, U.S.N.

Mrs. Guy Calhoun and little son have joined Lieutenant Calhoun, U.S.N., in New York after visits to Mrs. Calhoun's relatives in the vicinity of Dobbs Ferry and Tarrytown, N.Y. They will spend the remainder of the summer on Long Island, N.Y. The family of Prof. Ralph Root, Naval Academy, have left here for Council Bluffs, Iowa. The family of Prof. Angelo Hall, Naval Academy, have gone to Cambridge, Mass., where Professor Hall celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his graduation from Harvard. From Cambridge Professor Hall and family will go to Bryant Pond, Me., to spend the summer. Rear Admiral and Mrs. John Schouler, U.S.N., left here last week to spend the summer at Catskill, N.Y. Prof. H. L. Rice, U.S.N., is spending some time in Illinois and will shortly be joined there by his family.

Prof. and Mrs. W. O. Stevens, Naval Academy, and children are at Sianconset, Mass., for the summer. Prof. and Mrs. D. M. Garrison, U.S.N., and children left here last week on a visit to Mrs. Garrison's brother at Mount Pleasant, S.C. Instructor Horace J. Fenton, Naval Academy, and family have left for Willimantic, Conn. Capt. Nathan J. Shelton, U.S.A., retired, has been here on a visit to his mother, Mrs. Nathan Shelton. Capt. and Mrs. Shelton will spend the summer in the Blue Ridge Mountains.

Mrs. Randolph Harrison, of Washington, mother of Mrs. Eberle, and Mrs. Knapp, sister of Mrs. Eberle, are visiting her at the Naval Academy. Mrs. James C. Cresap has leased a cottage at Jamestown, R.I., and Mrs. Logan A. Cresap, wife of Lieutenant Cresap, U.S.N., and their son are with Mrs. Cresap. Ex-Governor A. J. Montague, of Virginia, and his son, Latting, were the week-end guests of Med. Insp. and Mrs. James G. Field. Lieut. Leslie C. Davis, U.S.N., and family are spending some time with Mrs. Davis' parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Hunting, at Guilford, near Baltimore. Mrs. Isa-

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bella McCoy Jones, mother of Midshipman Jones, of the Third Class, has rented the bungalow of Lieut. Weyman P. Beebler, U.S.N., on Taney avenue, Annapolis.

Mr. Carlos Hervia, of Havana, Cuba, the first appointee from Cuba to the Naval Academy as a midshipman, has arrived at Annapolis to take the examination for admission to the Naval Academy.

The news of the President's call for the mobilization of the National Guard became known in Annapolis about eight p.m. on Sunday. Five minutes later John White Hyde rushed into the office of Major Hugh Ridgely Riley, 1st Regt., Md. N.G., and asked to be mustered into the Service. Major Riley promptly accommodated him, and he has some claim to be the first recruit after the call. At ten the next day Capt. Lewis E. Meyers, Co. M, 1st Regt., M.N.G., at Annapolis, had orders to muster his company. The members were called to their armory, and in about twenty-four hours, in addition to those already in the company, about twenty-five new recruits were enlisted. The company left June 21 for the Maryland encampment, near Laurel, about twenty miles from Washington. The patriotism of this section is ablaze.

In addition to Co. M, the machine-gun company here under Lieut. Graham Moss, M.N.G., left June 21. Twenty-six students of St. John's College, Annapolis, belong to the command. Some were graduated the same day at the annual commencement of this venerable and illustrious institution—the alma mater of Francis Scott Key.

FORT SLOCUM.

Fort Slocum, N.Y., June 14, 1916.

Capt. and Mrs. Lloyd A. Kefauver, M.C., and family have arrived from the Philippines and are occupying the quarters recently vacated by Capt. Harris Pendleton, jr. Lieut. and Mrs. Frank D. Appling have arrived for duty at this post and are occupying quarters No. 7.

Lieut. H. Smalley is at Plattsburg taking his examinations for promotion, being joined afterward by Mrs. Smalley, who together motored back to this station. The Ladies' Afternoon Card club met last Friday at Mrs. Talbot's quarters. Mr. William Norrington, of New York city, spent the weekend with his sister, Mrs. H. L. Smalley.

Mrs. N. Howard and Philip McArthur have returned to this post from Camp Otis, Canal Zone, where they spent the winter with Captain McArthur. Mrs. H. D. Offutt and young baby have left for Washington, D.C., for a visit with relatives before sailing for the Philippines on the July 5 transport.

Dr. Harry D. Offutt has returned to this post after a short leave spent in Washington, D.C. Miss Marjorie McArthur has returned to the post after being graduated from Miss Beard's School, Orange, N.J.

PENSACOLA HARBOR NOTES.

Fort Barrancas, Fla., June 12, 1916.

Lieut. and Mrs. Babcock gave a supper Sunday for Lieut. and Mrs. Jouett and Lieut. and Mrs. Armstrong. On Wednesday the last of the pre-nuptial parties for Miss Claire Blount and Lieutenant Faunack was given, when Lieutenants Evans, Gillespie, Chevalier, Johnson, Bartlett and Spencer gave a dinner for Miss Blount, Lieutenant Faunack and the members of their wedding party. The dinner was followed by a dance at the Country club.

Mrs. Davis, Miss Margaret Davis, Master Sammy Davis, Mrs. Kirk and Jimmie Kirk left Thursday for the North. The Davises will spend the summer at Fort McKinley and Mrs. Kirk will visit in and around New York. Lieutenants McIlvane and Cunningham, of the Marine Corps, who have been attached to the naval aeronautical station here for some time, have been ordered to report at San Diego for duty in connection with the Army Aviation School.

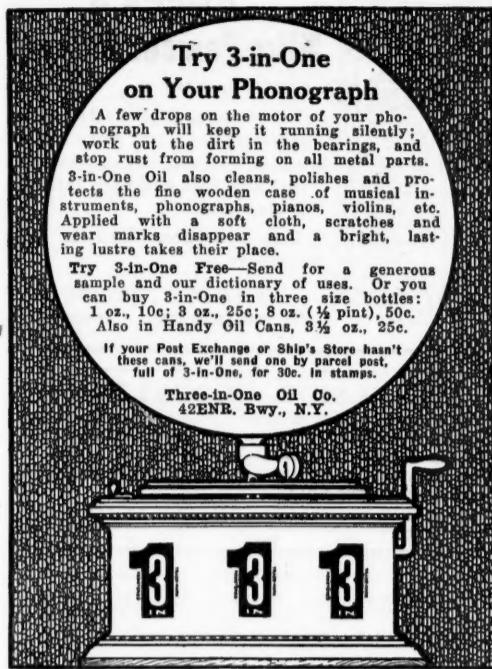
Mrs. Mark Bristol on June 1 celebrated the eighth anniversary of their wedding by a bridge party, followed by a reception in the south loggia of the San Carlos hotel. Mrs. Morse has gone to Marfa, Texas, to join Major Morse, temporarily stationed there during the Mexican trouble.

FORT HANCOCK NOTES.

Fort Hancock, N.J., June 20, 1916.

The past week has been given up to target practice and examinations for promotion. General Hodges and his aid, Captain Geer, came down from Fort Totten Wednesday to witness the firing. The mortar battery, manned by the 76th Co., C.A.C., and commanded by 1st Lieut. J. C. Henderson, held service target practice on June 13. The practice was very satisfactory, the work of the men being without a flaw and four hits out of six salvos being scored. To those who did not witness the practice the score of hits, though good, hardly indicates the excellence of the work, for the shooting was extremely uniform and all the shots recorded as misses fell outside the target by but a few yards. The coveted 100 per cent. was very nearly attained, and probably would have been but for a wind storm that came up just before the record shots were fired.

The 48th Co., C.A.C., commanded by 1st Lieut. Marcellus H. Thompson, made six hits out of seven shots with the 12-inch rifles of Battery Richardson at a corrected range of 11,350 yards in four minutes and twenty-one and one-fifth seconds. A pyramidal target was hit by the fourth shot and entirely destroyed by the sixth. A dramatic touch was added to the situation by the fact that an outgoing English liner dipped her colors as a compliment when she passed the wrecked target, while the passengers who were crowded on



the deck cheered heartily. Target practice reports of the 136th and 137th Companies are not yet complete.

Col. Delamere Skerrett's luncheon guests Wednesday were General Hodges, Major Young, Captain Geer, Captain Bettison and Lieutenant Henderson. Colonel Skerrett gave a dinner Wednesday for General Hodges, Colonels Ruggles, Williams, Majors Westervelt, Gaper and Captain Sevier. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Sellers, of Ardmore, Pa., spent several days last week with Capt. and Mrs. W. R. Bettison, who gave a dinner on Saturday for their house guests and Colonel Skerrett. Major Westervelt and Captain Sevier. Mrs. F. G. Humbert entertained at bridge Tuesday for Mesdames Repp, Gaper and Yates.

Mrs. Albert H. Higgins and her daughter, Mrs. Malcolm Young, left Thursday for Bedford Springs, Pa. Col. T. B. Lamoreux, of Fort Wadsworth, who has acted as umpire for the target practice this week, and Col. Delamere Skerrett were guests of Major Malcolm Young for luncheon to-day.

FORT TOTTEN.

Fort Totten, N.Y., June 19, 1916.

A very enjoyable benefit for the 12th band was given here on Thursday night. It was to have taken place on the parade, but owing to the uncertain weather it was held in the gymnasium, which was filled to its utmost capacity. Captain McMillan was the instigator of the affair and through the aid of Mr. Cyril Scott a number of prominent artists loaned their support and over \$300 was netted. Those taking part were Mrs. W. G. Haan; Janpolski, Russian baritone, late of Metropolitan Opera; Andrew Mack, James Corbett, John L. Golden, Arthur Aldrich, tenor of Gilbert and Sullivan Opera Company; Hal Forde, comedian; Harrison Broadbank, comedian and baritone; John E. Hazard, comedian ("Very Good, Eddie"); Toto, the Hippodrome clown; Miss Grace Fisher; Lambs Club all-star quartette, Bert Green, Thomas Wise, Roy Foster and Cyril Scott. They were dinner guests of the club before the performance. Captain Cooper and Lieutenant Englehart doing the honors. After the show an informal hop was held at the club. Miss Fisher and M. Janpolski were dinner and over-night guests of Col. and Mrs. Haan.

Mrs. Rankin, wife of Lieut. J. W. Rankin, U.S.N., spent several days last week with Miss Hodges, who on Thursday had a dinner party for her, inviting Miss Griffith and her house guest, Miss Ann Glover, of Garrison, N.Y., and Lieutenant Mathews and Griffith; on Wednesday Miss Hodges had one table of bridge, inviting Mesdames Brownlee and Gilmor; the same afternoon Mrs. Robinson had bridge for Mesdames Brinton, Wildrick and Campbell, and on Wednesday Mrs. Brinton entertained Mesdames Hall, Robinson and Miss Hodges, Mrs. Hodges coming in for tea.

Capt. Frank Geere recently gave a very interesting lecture on "How Great Britain Raised Her Army" to the officers' training corps for newspaper men at their armory. Captain Geere has been detailed in the Q.M. Department at New York city, but will continue to occupy quarters here until the fall.

Little Beatrice Campbell invited twenty of her little friends to help celebrate her sixth anniversary on Saturday. Lieutenant Lane visited the post last week to get a month's leave extension. Dr. Robinson, M.R.C., left Thursday to join the troops at Fort Hamilton and go to the border.

Col. and Mrs. O'Connor, of Washington, D.C., are visiting with their son-in-law and daughter, Major and Mrs. Brownlee. Mr. and Mrs. Z. Gould, of New York city, were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Brinton on Sunday. Mrs. Hodges and Miss Hodges spent the week-end at Islip, L.I., with their cousin, Mrs. Sherman Flint, daughter of General Slocum.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., June 19, 1916.

Miss Florence Stewart, of Washington, D.C., is visiting Mrs. Brabson at the Sherwood Inn. After a visit to Lieut. and Mrs. R. E. Haines, Miss Lyman left Monday for Philadelphia. Little Miss Louise Jefferson, of Delaware City, Del., is here visiting her aunt, Mrs. F. H. Lincoln. Mrs. I. A. Haynes entertained at a duplicate bridge-luncheon on Tuesday for Mesdames Fowler, Van Schell, Brigham, Kimberly, of Hampton, and J. B. Taylor.

After a visit to her daughter, Mrs. E. C. Register, Mrs. Heyward left Tuesday for Philadelphia, where she will be some time before returning to Charleston, S.C. Mrs. F. M. Green left Tuesday for a visit to her father, Mr. Daniel Swann, in Washington, D.C. Mrs. C. E. Ide gave a bridge-luncheon on Thursday for Mesdames Nugent, Shartle, Brigham, Hines, Little, Sunderland, Peace, Tigner and Crain. Prizes were won by Mesdames Shartle and Hines.

Mr. C. C. Haines and Miss Haines, of San Diego, Cal., are guests of their brother and sister-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. R. E. Haines. On Thursday Mrs. O. C. Warner and Mrs. J. W. Wallis were joint hostesses at a bridge party and tea. Prizes were won by Mesdames Gibson, O'Rear, Gildart and Miss Natalie Berry. Miss Ann Brown Kimberly has returned after a visit to New York. Mrs. G. A. Nugent entertained at cards Friday for Miss Stewart and Mesdames Lincoln and Crain. Miss Yates, of Camden, S.C., is the guest of Mrs. E. C. Register. Dr. Beach has reported here for duty. Miss Vera Hines had a five hundred party Friday for Misses Louise Jefferson, Todd, Vestal and Woodbury.

The school officers had a stag dinner at Ocean View on Friday night. Col. and Mrs. Stark entertained at a buffet luncheon Saturday for Mesdames Nugent, Groom, Taylor, Rowe, Mr. and Mrs. McMinnem, Lieut. and Mrs. Garrett, Mr. Heffelfinger, Mesdames Marsden and Page, Lieuts. R. W.

Wilson and Keeler. Mrs. W. L. Little gave a luncheon Saturday for Mesdames Haynes, Van Schell, Shartle, Brigham, Hines, Carson, Taylor, Peace, Knight, Ide and Crain.

The post and school officers played the second of a series of baseball games Saturday afternoon. The post won, 25 to 11. Lieutenant Lindner was struck by a baseball at the game and his jawbone was fractured.

Capt. and Mrs. Long entertained at dinner Saturday evening for Capt. and Mrs. Fuller, Capt. and Mrs. Peace, Lieut. and Mrs. Williford, Lieut. and Mrs. Koenig. Lieut. R. C. Harrison's mother, from San Francisco, arrived for a visit to Lieut. and Mrs. Harrison. Dining with Capt. and Mrs. Hines Saturday were Mrs. Little, Col. and Mrs. Stark, Major and Mrs. Nugent, Capt. and Mrs. Brigham and Lieutenant Harrison. Mr. and Mrs. Pooler, of Baltimore, are guests of Capt. and Mrs. Taylor. Capt. and Mrs. Taylor gave a dinner at the Chamberlin Sunday for Col. and Mrs. Stark, Mr. and Mrs. Pooler.

FORT MYER.

Fort Myer, Va., June 18, 1916.

The battalion of 150 cadets of St. John's College, Annapolis, under command of Lieut. Chauncey McNeill, U.S.N., broke camp Wednesday after a week's military instruction on the drill grounds. Mrs. Hugh L. Scott led the members of the National Service School in the preparedness parade on Wednesday. Mesdames Scott, Dewey and Barnett were honorary commanders at the National Service camp held at Chevy Chase. Mrs. Montgomery M. Macomb, wife of Brigadier General Macomb, marched at the head of the Army section of the parade, made up of the wives, widows and daughters of officers and men.

Mrs. Miller, wife of Capt. Archie Miller, and children arrived last week from Fort Ethan Allen and have taken the quarters formerly occupied by Lieut. and Mrs. James W. Riley, 3d Field Art. Mrs. Glasgow, wife of Major William J. Glasgow, has returned from West Point, where she accompanied her son, Mr. Joseph Glasgow, who entered the Academy on June 15. Mrs. Richard C. Burleson has as her house guest Miss Maude Rodney, of New York.

Lieut. John B. Johnson has arrived for duty and has been assigned to Troop D. Lieut. Bethel W. Simpson returned last week from New York to pack prior to departure for Sandy Hook, N.J., where he will be a member of the Ordnance Department. Mrs. Philip Sheridan has as her guest Mrs. Philip H. Sheridan, of Washington. Mrs. Clarence N. Jones has as her guests her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. William Norton, of Washington, D.C. Mrs. Churchill, wife of Capt. Marlborough Churchill, and daughter left for Andover, Mass., their summer home.

Miss Aurelia Sharp, sister of Mrs. Robert M. Barton, entertained at supper and dance in honor of the West Point Cadets who are home on furlough. In the party were Misses Hepburn and Griffin, Miss Rodney, of New York, Cadet Frank Read, of Paul's Valley, Okla., Cadets Desmond O'Keefe and Willard Murphy, of Kansas, and Cadet Herman H. Pohl, of Rosemont, Alexandria, Va. Mrs. Fenton, wife of Major Charles W. Fenton, and children left Saturday for Martha's Vineyard, where they will spend the summer. Mrs. Charles G. Mortimer on Saturday gave a birthday party for her little granddaughter, Miss Kingman, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. John J. Kingman, all the small children of the party being present.

Miss Scott, daughter of Gen. and Mrs. Hugh L. Scott, will leave shortly for a series of visits in Massachusetts and Maine. Mrs. Richard C. Burleson and her mother, Mrs. John Walker, entertained on Thursday in honor of Major and Mrs. Charles G. Harvey, Lieut. and Mrs. Edmund A. Buchanan, Lieut. and Mrs. Robert W. Strong, Mrs. Lee Roy Dunbar, Dr. Daniels, Mrs. Robert M. Barton, Lieutenant Farman, Miss Sharp, Miss Griffin, Miss Rodney, Miss Hepburn, Lieut. Paul R. Frank, Cadets Murphy, Read and Pohl.

Mrs. Homer M. Groninger has as week-end guests Mr. and Mrs. Groninger, of Harrisburg, and Mr. and Mrs. Pomeroy, of Pittsburgh. Mr. James Nolan, house guest of Mr. Darrow Mencher, left Monday to enter the Naval Academy. Mrs. Robert M. Barton entertained at luncheon on Wednesday in honor of Miss Rodney, of New York. Other guests were Miss Milliken, Capt. Duncan Elliott and Lieut. John Milliken. Mrs. Lee Roy Dunbar has gone to Walter Reed Hospital with an attack of tonsilitis.

Mrs. Charles S. Haight and children will leave shortly for her summer home in Massachusetts. Mrs. Clemens W. McMillan entertained at luncheon for Mrs. William C. Bennett and her son, Mr. William Bennett, before he departed for West Point. Mrs. Henry T. Bull entertained at luncheon on Monday for her mother, Mrs. R. Wainwright, and a party of friends.

Capt. Duncan Elliott has opened his home after spending several weeks as guest of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Leiter at Palisades of the Potomac, their Virginia summer home. Gen. and Mrs. Hugh L. Scott have as their guest Miss Merrel, of Farmington, Conn.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., June 20, 1916.

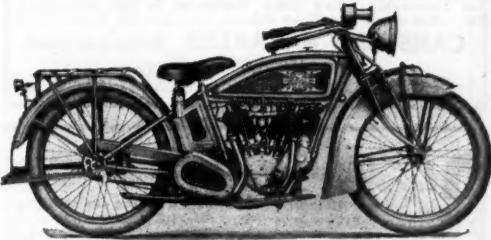
Saturday was a great day in Norfolk, as practically all tide-water Virginia was either in line in the "preparedness parade" or banked along the streets to witness it. The employees in the yard formed under banners of their various professions and passed through the west gate in review before Mrs. Walter McLean, who made a most impressive address; then marched through Portsmouth to the ferry, thence to Norfolk. Major Clinton L. Wright, of the Virginia State Militia, was grand marshal, while Mrs. Walter McLean was chief marshal of the entire women's division. On the reviewing stand were, among others, Mayor Mayo, of Norfolk; Rear Admiral Walter McLean, U.S.N.; Col. J. E. Mahoney, U.S.M.C., and Mayor Hope, of Portsmouth. The training station division, Lieut. G. H. Laird marshal, was made up of several hundred chief petty officers, warrant officers, sailors, marines, drum and bugle corps, etc. The yard employees' division was the largest in the parade and was led by Naval Constr. R. M. Watts. Mrs. Walter McLean, accompanied by little Miss Lillian Rixey, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Presley M. Rixey, Jr., U.S.M.C., preceded by the band from the Pennsylvania, was followed by Mrs. R. M. Watt, representing the industrial department of the yard; Mrs. R. C. Hollyday, public works department; Mrs. Duncan M. Wood, wife of the aid to the Commandant; Mrs. Lily Baird Leigh, of the women's preparedness committee, representing Norfolk; Mrs. Presley M. Rixey, Jr., representing the marine barracks; Master Presley M. Rixey, 4th; Mrs. Washington B. Grove, Naval Hospital; Mrs. Dallas B. Wainwright, Jr., pay department; Mrs. I. I. Yates and Mrs. E. G. Kintner, construction department. Mrs. McLean carried the naval pennant and the others American flags; following were many prominent Norfolk and Portsmouth women, and a division representing the Red Cross, trained nurses from the hospitals. The only vehicle in the parade, the Commandant's carriage, was entirely covered with American flags, as were the horses. Shipbuilders, aviators, marine draftsmen and militia were enthusiastic participants.

The citizens' naval training cruise on the Louisiana, beginning Aug. 15, promises to be a great success. The president of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company has announced that he will give a limited number of the employees of his company leave to go, hold their positions open and pay for each the required thirty dollars.

Lieut. John S. Barleon, who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Old, Portsmouth, to be with Mrs. Barleon, has returned to his ship, U.S.S. Alwyn, Philadelphia. Lieut. and Mrs. Alfred G. Zimermann are expected this week to be guests of Pay Dir. and Mrs. William W. Galt, Westover avenue. Lieutenant Zimermann has been ordered to Annapolis for duty. Capt. E. H. Conger had tea Sunday in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. Clyde G. West. Mrs. West left Tuesday for Washington to be the guest of Miss Louise Clark before joining her mother, Mrs. Edmund Duvall, and leaving for Detroit, Mich., to be the guest of her son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. W. N. Richardson.

Any civilian can secure a month's training at the Marine Barracks here upon payment of his board, buying an outfit

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of clothing, etc., the whole to cost about \$25 to \$30. The instruction includes drill, guard duty, signaling, etc. Mrs. Monroe Kelly and sister, who have been spending several weeks in New York, have returned to their home, Fairfax avenue. Mrs. H. G. Gillmor and little son have returned to their home in Washington, after being the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Wiley Grandy, Botetourt street. Mrs. W. L. Pryor has left for Washington, to be the guest of friends.

Civil Engr. and Mrs. R. C. Hollyday had a dinner Tuesday for Constr. and Mrs. William G. Du Bois, who have been detached from this yard, and for Constr. and Mrs. Yates, Lieut. H. B. Kelly and Constr. Leo S. Border. Mrs. George A. Nugent and little daughter, of Fort Monroe, are guests at Old Sweet Springs, Va., for two months. Miss Jean Jersey spent the week-end at Virginia Beach with Miss Frances Myers. Announcements have been received of the marriage of Lieut. Coleman W. Jenkins, U.S.A., son of Mr. and Mrs. John B. Jenkins, of Norfolk, and Miss Anne Carpenter, of Los Angeles, Cal., which took place at Schofield Barracks, H.T. Lieutenant Jenkins, whose term of foreign service duty has expired, sailed with his bride June 13 for San Francisco, en route to Norfolk, where they will be guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Jenkins, Fairfax avenue.

FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, June 17, 1916.

The Army people here and the former civilian friends of Capt. Morton F. Smith were inexpressibly shocked to learn of his death at West Point last week. While stationed at Douglas with the 20th he made many warm friends, who recall him and his gentle mother most kindly.

The work of recruiting for the civilian training camp goes on with a rush, as many business houses of Salt Lake and throughout the state have signified their willingness to allow their employees to take the training without loss of pay. Lieut. Eugene Santschi, of Logan, has been assisting Captain Wallace in the work of recruiting. Westminster College, a Presbyterian school of renown in the state, has announced that it will add military training to its course next year.

Lieut. Edwin Guthrie, of the naval recruiting station, returned recently from Butte, where he went to find civilians who would enlist for the naval training station. On account of the labor troubles in Butte and other things, only two out of a proposed 200 were secured, but some naval recruits were secured.

Capt. and Mrs. Edgar N. Coffey entertained a party of fourteen at dinner last Wednesday. Mrs. J. R. Herzlich and her daughter entertained at bridge and informal dancing last Friday evening for her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Charles Herzlich, of Denver, who is spending a part of the summer on the post. Dr. and Mrs. John N. Hess entertained Sunday evening. Mrs. Elizabeth Hoffman and Miss Genevieve Hoffman assisted.

Miss Rosamond Ritchie, sister of Ensign Oliver Ritchie, left June 17 for Boston and New York to spend a part of the summer with friends. Cadet Star Wardrop will be home from West Point within a few days to spend his furlough with the Wardrop family. John B. Axton, son of Chaplain Axton, is in Salt Lake spending a few weeks with his grandparents on his way to join the Axton family at the coast. Mrs. George H. Huddleston has arrived from the border and is at home for the summer in quarters formerly occupied by the Wallace family. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Crane, will be with her for the summer.

Capt. James E. Shelley, inspector-instructor, Utah N.G., has taken the quarters of the commanding officer at the post for the summer.

TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY NOTES.

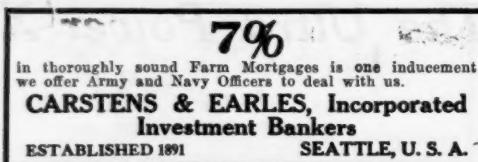
Douglas, Ariz., June 18, 1916.

Lieut. and Mrs. Falk have moved from the Gadsden hotel to 1038 Eighth street for the summer. Capt. and Mrs. Dodge were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Terrel Monday of last week. Mrs. Davis was luncheon guest of Mrs. Morris on Tuesday.

Colonel Noble has returned from San Francisco and San Diego, where he spent several months. Colonel Noble is in command of the regiment. Mrs. C. O. Ellis gave a bridge party on Wednesday for Capt. and Mrs. Whitfield, Lieut. and Mrs. Davis, Dr. and Mrs. Tuttle, Mrs. Packard. Miss Packard, Colonel Greble and Lieutenant Neal. The Tuesday Bridge club met with Mrs. Applewhite last week. Prizes were won by Mesdames Morris, Davis and Neal. The club will not meet during the summer.

The 6th Field Artillery and 1st Cavalry on Friday evening were hosts at a barn dance that was quite novel and most enjoyable; a large crowd from the 22d attended.

A first aid class has been formed among ladies in Douglas. A meeting is held each Saturday and instruction given by Dr.



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UNIFORMS

CIVILIAN CLOTHING

Tuttle. The class includes Mesdames Morris, Adams, Davis, Falk, Doster, Leary and Patch. Mrs. Howard and her mother, Mrs. Britton, are comfortably settled for the hot months at 137 Cedar avenue, Long Beach, Cal.

THE TENSE MEXICAN SITUATION.

(Continued from page 1393.)

Brig. Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, U.S.A., is quoted by the Washington correspondent of the New York Sun as saying: "The Administration need have no fear that any policy which it might determine upon with respect to Mexico will be interfered with by lack of ammunition or equipment. The most important ammunition which would be required in any campaign with respect to Mexico either along the border or in that country would be small arms ammunition, that is rifle and revolver ammunition. We have plenty of this on hand for the needs, though of course it would not be enough for a war such as that now going on in Europe. While we are not as well equipped regarding artillery ammunition, we have plenty on hand for anything that might develop in the Mexican situation."

According to figures compiled at Washington it has cost a little over \$100,000 a day to keep the Regulars in Mexico for three months, or a little over \$10,000,000 thus far. When the Militia is mobilized it will cost an additional \$250,000 a day to support the troops.

IN THE BROWNSVILLE DISTRICT.

Some interesting work in "preparedness" had been going on in the district of Brownsville, commanded by Brig. Gen. James Parker, U.S.A., writes a correspondent at Fort Brown, Tex. This district, which extends from the Gulf to old Fort Ringgold, contains three regiments of Regular Infantry, one of Cavalry, one mountain battery and two regiments of Texas Infantry mustered into the service of the United States and which have just commenced instructions. Owing to the possibility of an early need for their service in campaign an effort is being made to train these regiments in the least possible time. The Militia are stationed along the railroad in battalions, the stations coinciding with those of Regular troops, and the services of the Regular troops are being used as expert drillmasters for practical and theoretical instruction, etc., there being seventeen Regular officers and thirty-five Regular non-commissioned officers employed in the work. As a consequence the training of the Militia is making remarkable progress.

A system of competitive tests has been arranged by the district commander, by which, from time to time, as a result of an examination made by him, there will be announced in orders the names of those companies best in the regiment and in the brigade, the names of the officers, etc. The enthusiasm and zeal shown by both Texas men and officers and Regular instructors is remarkable. The number of hours per day drill was from five to seven; it has now been cut down to four, with a certain amount of indoor work in addition. As the thermometer is seldom below 100 degrees at noon at stations occupied by the troops, and very often a fierce hot wind is blowing all day, it is to be seen what these troops have to contend with. They are already engaged in target practice (using special course "B" miniature targets), and it is expected that within a few days they will be in a condition to give a good account of themselves.

Much credit is due to the Regular officers and men who have volunteered their services for this important work.

Four tractors, four graders, eighteen dump wagon scrapers and other road making implements have been shipped from the quartermaster's depot of the Central Department at Chicago for use on the new road between Columbus, N.M., and Nauquipa, Mexico, where General Pershing has his advanced base. The machinery was shipped by Major K. J. Hampton, U.S.A., acting quartermaster of the Chicago depot, to Capt. U. S. Grant, 3d, who is in charge of the road building operations.

NOTES OF MILITIA MOBILIZATION.**NATIONAL GUARD SHORT OF WAR STRENGTH.**

The difference between the actual strength of state organizations and the full war strength is great even in the most efficient commands. In New York, for example, which has one of the best organized state forces, the following data stated to be based on figures obtained at the office of the State Adjutant General, are given by the New York Sun:

Infantry.—Thirteen regiments. Full war strength, 1,836 men and 52 officers each. Present strength: 1st, 1,096; 2d, 1,191; 3d, 1,112; 7th, 1,099; 10th, 1,007; 12th, 750; 14th, 695; 23d, 751; 47th, 781; 65th, 640; 69th, 781; 71st, 1,159; 74th, 776.

Cavalry.—One regiment. War strength, 52 officers and 1,236 men; present strength, 854. One squadron—war strength, 15 officers and 401 men; present strength, 310. Machine-gun

troop—war strength, 2 officers and 69 men; present strength, 69.

Field Artillery.—Two regiments. War strength, 42 officers and 1,128 men each; present strength, 1st, 869; 2d, 844.

Corps of Engineers.—War strength, 15 officers and 494 men; present strength, 22d Corps, 653.

Signal Corps.—One battalion. War strength, 8 officers and 163 men; present strength, 155.

Field Hospitals.—Three. War strength, 6 officers and 67 men each; present strength, 1st, 72; 2d, 64; 3d, not organized.

Ambulance Companies.—Four. War strength, 5 officers and 79 men; present strength, 1st, 79; 2d, 70; 3d, 81; 4th, 85.

As a matter of fact, the shortage of full war strength is far greater than even such figures indicate. In many states the paper strength of commands is far in excess of the actual number of men that can be called out in an emergency.

Whatever their deficiencies in numbers, however, a very large portion of the National Guard is composed of a fine body of enthusiastic men, eager for service anywhere. While on duty troops will receive training which they need for expeditionary work, and when they get this they could enter Mexico as well instructed troops.

NATIONAL GUARD FEDERAL SERVICE LAW.

Secretary of War Baker sent to Chairman Hay, of the House Committee on Military Affairs, on June 19 a draft of the proposed joint resolution authorizing the President to draft the National Guard "for service on foreign soil." The purpose of the resolution is to give the President authority to make use of the National Guard for service across the border if necessary. It is stated that in a conference with Mr. Hay Secretary Baker informed him that the War Department regarded the resolution as merely a necessary precaution, there being no intention at the time to send the National Guardsmen into Mexico.

The proposed resolution would give the President authority to take action under the section of the Army Reorganization Act governing the draft of the National Guardsmen for Federal service. The text of Section 111 is as follows:

National Guard When Drafted Into Federal Service.—When Congress shall have authorized the use of the armed land forces of the United States for any purpose requiring the use of troops in excess of those of the Regular Army, the President may, under such regulations, including such physical examination as he may prescribe, draft into the military service of the United States, to serve therein for the period of the war unless sooner discharged, any or all members of the National Guard and of the National Guard reserve.

All persons so drafted shall from the date of their draft stand discharged from the Militia and shall from said date be subject to such laws and regulations for the government of the Army of the United States as may be applicable to members of the Volunteer Army, and shall be embodied in organizations corresponding as far as practicable to those of the Regular Army or shall be otherwise assigned as the President may direct.

The commissioned officers of said organizations shall be appointed from among the members thereof, officers with rank not above that of colonel to be appointed by the President alone, and all other officers to be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Officers and enlisted men in the Service of the United States under the terms of this section shall have the same pay and allowances as officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army of the same grade and the same prior service.

NOTES OF THE GUARD.

Major General O'Ryan, of New York, issued orders June 22 for moving to camp on June 24 and 25 organizations. All the mounted troops up state to be encamped except the 4th Ambulance Company, Syracuse, and the 2d Ambulance Company, Rochester. The organizations to move Saturday, June 24, include the 14th Infantry, Col. John H. Foote; 1st Ambulance Company, Binghamton; Troop H, 1st Cav., Rochester, and Troop M, 1st Cav., Avon. The organizations to move Sunday, June 25, are Troop B, Albany; Troop D, Syracuse, and Troop C, Utica, all of the 1st Cavalry; Battery A, Syracuse, and Battery C, Binghamton, all of the 1st Field Artillery; Troop I, 1st Cav., of Buffalo, will move Monday, June 26. The 14th Infantry will go to the rifle camp at Peekskill. The other organizations will entrain for Camp Whitman, Beekman. The 1st Field Hospital and 3d Ambulance Company arrived at Beekman June 22.

Twelve companies of the Iowa National Guard being below the sixty-five men minimum of the War Department, Governor Clark issued a proclamation calling for volunteers June 22, saying orders were expected at once for Iowa's troops to move on the border. About 500 men are needed.

Members of the 14th Infantry, N.G.N.Y., who are married and have families are urged by Col. John H. Foote, commanding the regiment, to remain at home. They can make known the fact that they have families dependent on them at the time of muster in. All must report for muster in. It would be impossible, the Colonel said, for men with families to support them on the \$15 a month which the Government allows each soldier. The same advice was offered recruits who flocked to the 14th Regiment armory.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.**BORN.**

KEFAUVER.—Born at Fort Slocum, N.Y., June 3, 1916, to Dr. and Mrs. Lloyd A. Kefauver, U.S.A., a daughter, Jean Adrienne.

MURPHY.—Born at Brownsville, Texas, June 9, 1916, to Capt. and Mrs. E. V. D. Murphy, 4th U.S. Inf., a son, Arthur McMurrough.

NEWHALL.—Born on June 12, 1916, Martha Conant Newhall, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cheever Herbert Newhall, 461 Walnut avenue, Jamaica Plain, Boston, Mass., and granddaughter of Commo. and Mrs. James H. Bull, U.S.N.

PARKER.—Born June 16, 1916, at Mercy Hospital, Denver, to Lieut. and Mrs. Samuel M. Parker, Inf., U.S.A., a son.

PHILLIPS.—Born at Medina, Ohio, May 26, 1916, to Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Phillips, a daughter, Elizabeth Hewes Phillips, granddaughter of the late Naval Constr. Charles H. Hewes, U.S.N., and Mrs. Hewes.

POPE.—Born at Manlius, N.Y., June 19, 1916, to Lieut. and Mrs. Allan M. Pope, U.S.A., a son, Thomas Melville Pope.

SCALLY.—Born at the Department Hospital, Honolulu, H.T., May 24, 1916, to the wife of Q.M. Sergt. John S. Scally, Q.M.C., of Fort Kamehameha, H.T., a son, Vincent John.

SEBALD.—Born at New Ulm, Minn., June 14, 1916, to Lieut. and Mrs. Max Sebal, Philippine Scouts, a son.

STARBIRD.—Born at Fort Sill, Okla., to Capt. and Mrs. Alfred A. Starbird, U.S.A., a daughter, Catharine Andrews, granddaughter of Col. and Mrs. George A. Dodd, U.S.A.

VAN MATER.—Born at Mare Island, Cal., June 15, 1916, to P.A. Paym. R. K. Van Mater and Mrs. Van Mater, a son, Robert Kirby, jr.

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ARNOLD—TAYLOR.—At El Paso, Texas, June 15, 1916, Capt. Percy W. Arnold, 14th U.S. Cav., and Miss Bessie G. Taylor, daughter of Col. Charles W. Taylor, 8th U.S. Cav.

COOPER—THOMAS.—At New York city, June 20, 1916, Mr. Leslie Bradford Cooper, son of the late Rear Admiral Philip H. Cooper, U.S.N., to Miss Katharine T. Thomas.

GLENNON—JONES.—At Richmond, Va., June 14, 1916, Ensign Philip Thompson Glennon, U.S.N., son of Capt. James H. Glennon, U.S.N., and Miss Janet Keane Jones.

GOODMAN—ZINT.—At New York city, June 14, 1916, Lieut. John F. Goodman, U.S.A., and Miss Zita Mercedes Zint.

GUNNELL—HOUGHTON.—At Bronxville, N.Y., June 19, 1916, P.A. Paym. John Henry Gunnell, U.S.N., and Miss Ethlyn Houghton.

LYNCH—MILLARD.—At Norfolk, Va., June 13, 1916, Miss Virginia Kemper Lynch and Mr. Lyman Clifford Millard, brother of the wife of Lieut. F. E. P. Uberroth, U.S.N.

MCMEANS—COMAN.—At Santa Rosa, Cal., June 10, 1916, Miss May McMeans and Lieut. Robert Grimes Coman, U.S.N.

MAJOR—WUPPERMAN.—At Los Angeles, Cal., June 22, 1916, Ensign Earl M. Major, U.S.N., and Miss Core L. Wupperman.

MAUL—LEWIS.—At Glendale, Cal., June 14, 1916, Lieut. John Conrad Maul, 4th U.S. Field Art., and Miss Catharine Lewis.

MERRILL—MASON.—At Newport, R.I., June 19, 1916, Lieut. Robert T. Merrill, U.S.N., and Miss Margaret Schuyler Mason.

TURNBULL—LOUD.—At Portland, Me., June 14, 1916, by Rev. C. S. Albion, Eva Humphreys Loud, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Alexander C. Humphreys, to Lieut. Archibald Douglas Turnbull.

UPSHUR—MCALISTER.—At New York city, N.Y., June 15, 1916, Capt. Alfred Parker Upshur, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Amelie Augustine McAlister, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. McAlister, of Washington, D.C.

DIED.

ALLEN.—Died at Baltimore, Md., June 15, 1916, Isabel Genevieve Allen, wife of William Miller Allen and mother of the wife of Lieut. Carl Townsend Hull, U.S.N., and sister of the wife of the late Lieut. C. A. E. King, U.S.N.

COUES.—Died at Cambridge, Mass., May 1, 1916, Med. Dir. Samuel F. Coues, U.S.N., retired.

EAGAN.—Died at New York city June 19, 1916, Mrs. Emma Johnson Eagan, wife of Brig. Gen. Charles P. Eagan, U.S.A.

FOLEY.—Died at Washington, D.C., June 11, 1916, Annie M. Foley, sister of Sr. Capt. D. P. Foley, U.S.C.G.

MAC KAY.—Died at Brooklyn, N.Y., Mrs. Isabella Donaldson Watts MacKay, mother of the wife of Lieut. E. C. McNeil, U.S.A., and of the wife of Lieut. W. R. Henry, U.S.A.

RICHARDS.—Died at Easton, Pa., Mrs. Emeline Richards, wife of Lieut. George J. Richards, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A.

SHIELDS.—Died at his home in Highland Park, Ill., June 12, 1916, Mr. James Hall Shields, father of Mrs. William Eugene Vose, wife of Major W. E. Vose, M.C.

WOOD.—Killed in action at Ypres, Belgium, June 13, 1916, Capt. S. W. Wood, Canadian Scottish, formerly second lieutenant, 7th U.S. Inf., and brother of Major R. E. Wood, U.S.A.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Brevet Major Gen. Daniel Appleton, N.G.N.Y., retired, has been ordered to direct the proper organization of depot battalions to take the place of the troops ordered to the front. With the exception of the depot battalions of Squadron A and the 7th Regiment, they have existed only on paper.

Capt. De Witt C. Falls, who has been regimental adjutant of the 7th N.Y. since June, 1899, has been rewarded for his faithful and efficient service by being chosen major, vice Landon, placed on the reserve list. Major Falls, who first joined the command as a private in Co. K in January, 1886, and has served continuously with it ever since, has passed the examining board, and has been commissioned. His friends will be glad to learn of his advancement, and the regiment values a valuable addition to its field officers.

Some idea of the progress made by the 13th Coast Defense Command, N.G.N.Y., Lieut. Col. Sydney Grant, may be had from the fact that it now numbers 1,450 officers and men, the highest number ever obtained by any National Guard organization in the United States. It has added 500 good men to its ranks in seven weeks, and has no use for men who cannot perform their full duty. It has a full complement of officers, and is meeting with great success in the technical instruction of its personnel. In appreciation of his good work as commanding officer of the 13th, which has been practical and of military value in every way, Lieutenant Colonel Grant has just been advanced to colonel.

The National Guard of the state of Washington as an aid to recruiting recently secured an entire page in the Seattle

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Daily Times, setting forth the advantages of joining the National Guard. The page was illustrated and full particulars were given as to where recruits could apply for enlistment. There were several illustrations in the full-page advertisement.

The following appointments on the General Staff, Militia of Maryland, are announced: Brig. Gens. Carl R. Gray, Q.M.G., Harvey L. Cooper, C.O., George Cator, I.G., B. Howell Griswold, J.A.G., and William S. Baer, surgeon general. The following appointments on the staff of the Governor of Maryland, are announced: Cols. Henry J. Waters, Zoro H. Brinsford, Charles R. Disharoon, Harry J. Hopkins, George W. Rife, John R. Streett, Edmund S. Dickey, Charles E. McPhail, J. Hubert Wade and T. Rowland Thomas, aids.

Capt. John W. Elmes, 69th N.Y., received the degree of bachelor of laws at the Diamond Jubilee at Fordham University, New York city, June 17.

Sergt. 1st Class J. W. Farrell and Sergt. R. T. Morris, Q.M.C., N.G.N.Y., attached to Division Headquarters, and who have proved exceptionally competent in the performance of their duties, have been appointed captains and have been assigned as assistants to Col. Henry S. Sternberger, Chief Q.M. Sergt. J. I. McWilliams, of the 2d Field Artillery, another competent non-com. who has been on duty at Division Headquarters, has been promoted to sergeant, Q.M. Corps.

OHIO NATIONAL GUARD.

The present aggregate of Ohio troops is about 7,500 officers and men. In the past the maximum company strength allowed by the laws of Ohio has been sixty-five men and three officers. At the next session of the General Assembly an effort will be made by the Adjutant General's Department to increase the peace strength to seventy-five men and three officers per company. This will give Ohio a peace aggregate of about 10,000. Under recent orders from Adjutant General Hough every company commander in Ohio is conducting a vigorous recruiting campaign to bring his company to full peace strength. In addition to this, lists of available reserves are being prepared, so that in the event of a call into Federal service the entire Ohio National Guard will respond quickly at full war strength.

In Cleveland, Cincinnati and Dayton the recruiting service is being conducted by the various regimental headquarters, assisted by citizen's committees made up of representative business men.

In Dayton, Ohio, the regimental commander, Col. R. L. Hubler, is carrying on a picturesque and effective campaign. A tent has been erected near the public square, where every afternoon and evening the 3d Regiment band plays, while the Dayton officers and advisory committee of thirty-five business men help enlist recruits.

In Cincinnati, Ohio, under the direction of Lieut. Col. William Cooper Procter, military exhibits are shown in the various store windows, and down town recruiting stations are maintained, as well as at the 1st Regiment Armory.

Every National Guard organization in Ohio is on the *qui vive* for a call to the Mexican border. A quick response will be made to the Federal call.

TEXAS.

Major Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A., commanding the Southern Department, announces that the official designation of the Texas Militia now in the service of the United States will be as follows: 1st Brigade, Texas Infantry; 2d Texas Infantry, 3d Texas Infantry, 4th Texas Infantry, 1st Squadron, Texas Cavalry; Battery A, Texas Field Artillery, and Texas Field Hospital Company No. 1. This nomenclature will be used in all official correspondence.

Recruiting rendezvous is established at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to which all recruits enlisted for the Texas Organized Militia in the military service of the United States will be sent. At this rendezvous these recruits will be furnished with arms, uniforms and equipment, and will receive such preliminary instruction as is possible before being sent to organizations to which they will be assigned. Lieut. Col. John S. Hoover, 3d Texas Infantry, San Benito, Texas, is detailed in charge of the recruiting rendezvous.

The following officers, Texas Militia, indicated are detailed on recruiting duty at Fort Sam Houston: Major O. C. Ahlers, M.C., 1st Lieuts. W. S. Birge, Roger Hillsman and I. D. Hough, 2d Inf., 1st Lieuts. C. W. Sears and L. D. Bogan, 3d Inf., and 2d Lieut. J. F. Dewberry, 3d Inf. Capt. W. H. Murphy, Texas Cavalry, who has been on duty at Bonham, Texas, in connection with the purchase of Cavalry and Artillery horses, has returned to his proper station.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

O. L. W.—Major Charles Young, a colored graduate of the Military Academy, is assigned to the second squadron, 10th U.S. Cav., stationed at Columbus, N.M., Chaplain Prioleau, who ranks as a captain, is a member of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, the enlisted men of the regiment being colored men. There are four colored regiments in the U.S. Army, the 9th and 10th Cavalry and the 24th and 25th Infantry.

D. F. M.—The war with Spain lasted from April 21, 1898, to April 11, 1899, though actual hostilities ceased Aug. 13, 1898.

B. asks: (1) Is a man who has been furloughed to the Army Reserve after three years with the colors subject to taxation? (2) Can he vote, and does he have to pay back poll taxes for the time away from home while in the Service? (3) Is he available for jury duty? (4) Can he get married without obtaining permission? (5) Would the new Army bill, in regard to reservists drawing \$24 per year and being able to re-enlist after three years' service, apply to men previously transferred to the reserves? Answer: (1, 2 and 3) All a matter of local law; ask your state officers. (4) Yes. (5) The pay provision applies to you, but as to the privilege of re-enlistment after three years' service, this applies only to the new contracts in force after Nov. 1, 1916.

H. G. S. asks: Has the 77th Article of War been repealed or amended so as to permit officers of the Regular Army to sit on courts-martial for the trial of offenders belonging to other forces, or has the text of the Manual for Courts-Martial, under the heading, "Courts-Martial. Composition," been changed? If not, where is the authority for officers of the Army to sit as members of the court-martial for the trial of members of the Texas National Guard? Answer: The authority is contained in the Dick Act as amended May 27, 1908. Section 8 provides "That the majority membership of courts-martial for the trial of officers and men of the militia when in the service of the United States shall be composed of militia officers." You will notice that of the thirteen members on the court besides the judge advocate four are Regular officers, as shown in our issue of June 3.

PHINEAS TOWNE, Second and Arsenal streets, St. Louis, Mo., desires to hear from any ex-soldier who served with him in Troop F, 3d Cav., between the years 1875 and 1880, and was in the Sioux Indian war of 1876, especially the battle of Rosebud, Mont., June 17, 1876.

R. T. C.—As your discharge for convenience of Government in 1907 was prior to the passage of the new pay law of 1908, your service June 24, 1905, to Nov. 19, 1907, does not count as a complete enlistment for purpose of determining continuous service pay. You are rightly in the fifth period (service since April, 1899).

T. P.—Your service caring for horses in Florida during Spanish War does not entitle you to campaign badge, as you were not in a campaign. See G.O. 129, 1908.

W. A. R.—No examinations for civilian candidates for second lieutenancies have been announced. If orders are issued they will be announced here in good time. Apply to The Adjutant General, U.S.A., Washington, D.C. These orders are not issued until after the West Point graduations, as vacancies existing

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after appointment of West Point graduates are then first available to enlisted men, and thereafter to civilians.

M. M.—Permission of War Department is not necessary if you wish to take civil service examination. Apply to Civil Service Commissioner, Washington, D.C., for information. The other matter, regarding age and Army service, should be straightened out by an honest confession to your C.O. and application through the channel. This without regard to the civil service examination.

E. G.—For an explanation of the term "drum fire," see the article on "Nomenclature of the War," page 1333, June 10.

H. F. B.—Regarding transfer, ask your C.O.

T. P.—Let D. G. K. ask the Q.M.G. as to his prospects. The results are not published.

C.M.—Very few officers on the active list of the Regular Army hold commissions in National Guard. In New York state 1st Lieut. Dawson Olmstead, Field Art., U.S.A., holds commission of captain in 1st Field Artillery, N.Y. First Lieut. Albert T. Rich, Int., U.S.A., held commission of captain in the 71st N.Y., but the commission has been revoked by request of the War Department, as it was thought that his holding the state commission might interfere with his duties as inspector-instructor.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., June 12, 1916.

Mrs. White was hostess at a pretty bridge-luncheon on Wednesday. Mesdames Watson and McCammon received prizes for highest scores and Miss Ethel Treen Jones received the cut prize. Other guests included Mesdames Kennedy, Stodder, Collins, Pyles, Dillingham and Jones. Dr. White and Lieutenant Collins joined the ladies for luncheon. Capt. and Mrs. Chilton had dinner June 1 for Colonel Kenly, Capt. and Mrs. Sampson and Mesdames Watson and McCammon, Lieut. and Mrs. Sampson and Mrs. Ware.

Mrs. Jones entertained at tea June 2 for the officers and ladies of the garrison in honor of her birthday. The engagement of her daughter to Lieut. A. B. Jones, Med. Corps, was announced. Music was furnished by the orchestra from the depot band. The same evening the officers gave an informal hop at the club for Miss Jones and Dr. Jones. Capt. and Mrs. Chilton entertained at dinner June 7 for Capt. and Mrs. Stodder, Lieut. and Mrs. Collins and Dr. and Mrs. Gunckel.

The annual boat excursion and dance of the 15th Recruit Company took place on Saturday on the steamer Spread Eagle. The boat left Jefferson Barracks at six p.m. and returned at midnight. There were 300 guests altogether, including the officers and ladies of the garrison and many from St. Louis, among whom were Mayor Keil, Mrs. Keil and Miss Edna Keil. The depot band furnished the music and a supper was served.

Mr. and Mrs. Keys, of Detroit, are visiting their daughter, Mrs. F. G. Lawton. All the lieutenants stationed at the depot have been ordered up for examination for promotion. Captains Lawton and Stodder have been ordered to Chicago to take their examination.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., June 19, 1916.

Miss Ethel Treen Jones, whose marriage will take place on June 28, is being much feted. Mrs. F. G. Lawton entertained in her honor on Monday at a lawn party and linen shower. On Wednesday Mrs. J. M. Kennedy gave an al fresco breakfast and a miscellaneous shower, when the table was decorated to represent an Alaskan scene and two fur-clad dolls seated in a sled drawn by six Alaskan toy dogs formed an attractive

centerpiece; the place-cards were Alaskan scenes, painted by Miss Katharine Kennedy. After breakfast three tables of bridge were played, Mrs. White receiving first prize and Miss Ethel Treen Jones the guest prize. Mrs. Craig on Friday was hostess at a beautiful tea and silk stocking shower, complimentary to Miss Jones. A large bouquet of daisies in a brass bowl formed an attractive centerpiece for the table and the lower rooms were decorated with the same yellow and white blossoms. The guests included Mesdames Kennedy, Stodder, White, Jones, Dillingham, Lawton, Keys, Collins, McCammon, Pyles, Wickline, England and Freeman.

Lieut. and Mrs. Lewis, 10th Inf., en route to Panama, were guests of Capt. and Mrs. McCammon Wednesday. Capt. and Mrs. McCammon had dinner Wednesday for Capt. and Mrs. Lawton, Dr. and Mrs. White, Dr. and Mrs. Gunckel, Mr. and Mrs. Baker, Miss Ethel Treen Jones and Dr. Jones. Mrs. Sampson has wholly recovered from an attack of measles. Mr. and Mrs. Baker were hosts at dinner Friday in honor of Miss Ethel Treen Jones and Dr. Jones. Other guests included Capt. and Mesdames Watson, Dillingham and Jones and Mr. and Mrs. O'Neil, of St. Louis.

Mr. and Mrs. O'Neil entertained in St. Louis Sunday at a dinner for Mrs. Rowelly, Colonel Kenly, Capt. and Mrs. Pyles, Capt. and Mrs. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Baker, Captain Caldwell and Mr. Henry O'Neil. Lieut. A. M. Jones, a graduate of this year's class, U.S.M.A., is visiting his parents. Colonel Ireland, M.C., was the guest of Col. and Mrs. Kennedy on Saturday. Lieut. Col. J. M. Kennedy entertained the officers and ladies of the garrison Tuesday at noon at the Officers' Club, to celebrate his promotion.

Capt. Will L. Pyles and Charles E. Freeman, M.C., delivered lectures before the Society of Medical Reserve Officers in the auditorium of the St. Louis Medical Society. The former on Thursday night, the 6th instant, his subject being "Methods of Subsisting an Army in the Field and in Campaign, Care of Troops, Supervision of Food and Water Supply, Messing, Kitchens, Disposal of Waste, Etc." The latter's address was on "Preventable Diseases Viewed from a Military Standpoint."

COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio, June 18, 1916.

Mrs. Schlanser was hostess at the meeting of the Bridge Club June 6. Mesdames Ashburn, Morse and Boak were prize-winners. Col. and Mrs. Johnson gave a reception June 6 in honor of Mrs. Johnson's sisters, Mrs. Edwards and Mrs. Davis. All the officers and ladies of the post attended.

Mrs. Thompson and Miss Brenner gave a delightful matinée party Wednesday for Mesdames Schlanser, Doyle, Mason, Smith and Miss Echtermann, of Washington. Mrs. Quackenbush had luncheon Friday for Mesdames Johnson, Edwards, Davis, Kellond, Schmitter, Wilcox, Weaver and Misses Howard and Braustetter. Lieut. and Mrs. Weaver gave a dinner Saturday for Col. and Mrs. Wilcox, Capt. and Mrs. Schmitter, Dr. and Mrs. Boak and Miss Braustetter.

Dr. and Mrs. Warfield had a Sunday supper for Capt. and Mrs. Schmitter, Capt. and Mrs. Beery, Mrs. Merritt, Mrs. Morse, Miss Braustetter, Dr. Fountain and Miss Warfield. Mrs. Ashburn gave a bridge party June 13 in honor of her cousins, Mrs. Edwards and Mrs. Davis. Mesdames Johnson and Ruffner won the prizes. Mrs. Thompson had a bridge and five hundred party Wednesday for Mesdames Johnson, Davis, Edwards, Beery, Biegler, Doyle, Schlanser, Smith, Mason, Boak, Ashburn, Morse and Misses Brenner, Howard and Echtermann.

Capt. and Mrs. Beery had dinner Wednesday for Capt. and Mrs. Schmitter, Dr. and Mrs. Warfield, Misses Warfield and Braustetter. Capt. and Mrs. Schlanser celebrated their fifth

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Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Doyle entertained at bridge Friday for Mesdames Johnson, Edwards, Davis, Doyle, Beery, Biegler, Olin, Mason, Morse, Townes, Schlanser, Boak, Warfield, Merritt, Ashburn, Chun, Schmitter and Misses Brenner, Howard, Echtermann and Braustetter. Capt. and Mrs. Biegler gave a "tacky" party Friday evening, honoring Capt. and Mrs. Olin, who are soon to leave the post. All the officers and ladies were in costume and prizes were presented to Mrs. Beery and Dr. Warfield. Mrs. Morse gave a luncheon at Lazarus Wednesday for Mesdames Schlanser, Beery and Miss Echtermann.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, June 16, 1916.

Capt. M. W. Howze and Major Blanton Winship have returned from Austin, where they attended the final ball of the University and were guests at a dinner given by Miss Anabel Hilgartner, honoring Miss Jean Aubrey. Mrs. James Parker had as her guests for dinner Sunday Mrs. Guy Cushman, Lieut. and Mrs. Paul C. Raborg, Lieut. Arthur G. Hixson and Capt. Nelson E. Margetts. Lieut. Paul R. Davison, 3d Cav., spent a few days on the post last week. Lieuts. E. B. Maynard, F. W. Wilson and Paul A. Schule, M.R.C., have reported for station and are staying at the St. Anthony Hotel.

Lieut. Paul C. Raborg, aid to General Parker, left Sunday for Brownsville. Mrs. Raborg, Misses Amy and Marguerite Heard were guests of Mrs. Guy Cushman for dinner Monday. Mrs. James Parker, wife of General Parker, left yesterday for Brownsville, where she will visit with General Parker for several days. Among officers who registered last week are Capt. A. S. Perkins, 6th Cav., who is spending a few days at the Menger; Lieut. Frank Keller, 6th Cav., from Terlingua, Texas; Capt. Campbell King, 7th Inf.; Lieut. Irving M. Madison, S.C., and Lieut. Arden Freer, M.R.C.

The Lower Post Bridge Club met Tuesday with Major and Mrs. Walter L. Clarke. There were five tables. Mrs. Guy Cushman was hostess at dinner Wednesday for Mrs. Raborg, Major Winship, Capt. William T. Merry and Lieut. John N. Greely. Col. and Mrs. Heard's dinner guests Thursday were Mr. and Mrs. James Thomas, Lieut. Walter W. Wynne, Lieutenant Dwight and Lieut. D. D. Eisenhower. Capt. Charles Abel arrived this week to relieve Capt. George Stewart. Capt. Louis J. Van Schaick is a guest at the Menger.

Mrs. Florence Ridenbaugh, who has been spending the winter with her aunt, Mrs. Jacob G. Galbraith, left Friday for her home in Boise, Idaho. Miss Ridenbaugh announced her engagement last week to Dr. Calvin D. Cowles, the wedding to take place in the fall. Capt. and Mrs. Charles M. Bunker had dinner Thursday for Mrs. Raborg, Mrs. Cushman, Capt. W. T. Merry, Lieut. John N. Greely and Dr. C. D. Cowles. Lieut. C. L. Mitchell registered at headquarters this week. Lieut. Clark C. Wren, 3d Texas Inf., was also a guest on the post.

The 30th Infantry, held temporarily at Fort Sam Houston, was ordered to Eagle Pass yesterday by General Funston, who said the regiment would go away this morning. Brig. Gen. Henry A. Greene, commanding the Eagle Pass District, with the necessity of patrolling the border and protecting towns more closely, was experiencing a dearth of troops. The regiment will probably be divided at Eagle Pass into several detachments. Col. Edwin A. Root commands it.

Lieut. Walter W. Wynne, 12th Cav., is the guest of Lieut. D. D. Eisenhower. Lieutenant Wynne is taking the examination for the Aviation Corps. Lieut. John Magruder gave a party on the St. Anthony Roof Monday evening.

FORT BAYARD.

Fort Bayard, N.M., June 6, 1916.

Captain Turner's family have arrived from Washington and will make their home on the post for a few months. Captains Cox and Taylor have returned to their respective stations. Mrs. George Reeves is spending several days on the post as the guest of Mrs. Heasley. Owing to Captain Cooper's being ordered to Mexico, Mrs. Cooper will accompany her sister, Miss Baker, East on Monday. Miss Baker has been on the post for several months and will be greatly missed.

Colonel Bushnell has gone East to attend the fortieth reunion of his class at Yale, leaving Captain Hansel in command of the post. Colonel Bushnell expects to be gone about a month. Mrs. Bushnell has also left for a visit with her relatives in Los Angeles.

Another "after the movie" dance was held on Tuesday night, for which Mrs. Heasley was hostess. Mrs. Heasley's guests were Capt. and Mesdames Hansel, Bruns, Cooper, Mrs. Rockhill, Miss Baker, Chaplain and Mrs. Lloyd, Miss Kinney, Miss Thomas, Captain Turner, Captain Taylor, Messrs. Larsh, Altman, Kehoe, Kenyon, Lloyd and Clayton.

Capt. and Mrs. Richardson had dinner on Sunday for Capt. and Mrs. Johnson and the Misses Lucy, Mary and Katherine Johnson. Capt. and Mrs. Worthington entertained at dinner on Sunday for Mrs. Cooper and Miss Baker. The Card Club met with Mrs. Fletcher last week.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., June 16, 1916.

Capt. and Mrs. Ernest R. Tilton gave a dinner last Wednesday in honor of Col. and Mrs. Alfred M. Hunter. The guests were Capt. and Mrs. Geary and Lieut. and Mrs. J. P. Smith. Col. and Mrs. Hunter and Capt. and Mrs. George T. Perkins shared the honors at a dinner at which Capt. and Mrs. Richard K. Cravens were hosts Sunday. Mrs. J. Franklin Bell and Mrs. Frederick Perkins poured Saturday at the bridge-tea at which Mrs. Lloyd McCormick and Mrs. Elizabeth Pratt were hostesses at the Presidio Golf and Country Club. Mrs. Carter Pomeroy gave a bridge party Thursday in honor of Mrs. Eben Swift. Gen. William Sibert and Miss Mary Sibert gave a dinner Monday in honor of Col. and Mrs. Alfred M. Hunter. The guests were Lieut. and Mrs. John Smith, Mrs. John Barrette, Misses Nell Blair and Marguerite Biddle.

Mrs. James H. Frier entertained at a dinner in honor of Col. and Mrs. Alfred M. Hunter. Mrs. William H. Brooks on Friday had luncheon in honor of her house guest, Mrs. J. L. Holcombe, and for Mesdames Barrette, Carson, Spivalo, Chappelar, John West and William Coffin. Col. and Mrs. Charles Krauthoff gave a dinner Saturday at the Bellevue Hotel in honor of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Filley. Brig. Gen. and Mrs. James E. Macklin are staying at the Clift Hotel. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Charles A. Gove returned to the city Saturday.

day, after spending several days in Burlingame with Mrs. Daniel Murphy.

Mrs. Robert F. McMillan arrived Wednesday from Fort Totten to be the guest of her parents, Judge and Mrs. T. Z. Blakeman. Mrs. John T. Geary gave a luncheon Wednesday for Mrs. Alfred M. Hunter. Mrs. Charles Young and small son were guests this week of Col. and Mrs. Thomas H. Rees at their ranch at Napa. Col. and Mrs. Lincoln Karmann are much interested in plans for their new home in Monterey. They are building near Mrs. Karmann's sister, Mrs. Lee Gray, at Pebble Beach, and expect to spend part of each summer there until Colonel Karmann retires, when they will make that their home.

Mrs. Conrad Babcock was the honored guest at a tea given by Mrs. John Murphy on Friday. Mrs. Frederick Perkins gave a bridge-tea Saturday, when Mrs. Lloyd McCormick presided at the tea table. Capt. and Mrs. E. S. Dickens have been visiting Mrs. A. W. Follansbee for a few days; they spent last week-end as guests of Col. and Mrs. Karmann. Mrs. Franklin Karns and her two daughters have left for the East, to join Commander Karns in New York. Col. William Hart was host at dinner at the Cecil Hotel Tuesday. Capt. and Mrs. James Pourie entertained at dinner the same evening at the Cecil.

Col. and Mrs. John Knight and Miss Margaret Knight have arrived in San Francisco from the Philippines. Major and Mrs. Frank Cheatham have moved from Fort Mason to Infantry Terrace, in the Presidio. Miss Edith Bull has gone to Washington to visit Capt. and Mrs. Harry Coates, who were in San Francisco during the Exposition. Mrs. J. Franklin Bell gave a bridge-luncheon for Mesdames Brooks, Gillespie, West, Donnellan, Crisp, Reid, Bridges, Hotz and Johnson.

Major Gen. and Mrs. J. Franklin Bell were hosts at dinner Wednesday in honor of their house guests, Mrs. Benjamin Arnold and her sister, Miss Maud Clements, from Monterey. Miss Clements is staying with her sister while Captain Arnold is on the border. Misses Frances and Margaret Rees spent last week with Mrs. Stockle. Mrs. Thomas H. Rees, Jr., was hostess at an informal bridge party Monday at Napa. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hohn and their daughter, Mrs. C. Stockmar Bendel, have left for Coronado. Mrs. Bendel will spend several weeks there before joining Lieutenant Bendel in Nogales.

Mrs. William H. Berthold gave a luncheon Tuesday for Mesdames Henry Nichols, H. J. Cavode, Edward Robinson, George Murphy, Harry Hirsch and Miss Edith Young. Admiral Louis Kempff and his daughter, Miss Cornelie Kempff, have arrived from Santa Barbara and are visiting Mrs. Selby, in San Francisco. Gen. and Mrs. John P. Wisser, who arrived Tuesday from Honolulu, are staying at the Cecil Hotel. Mrs. Frank Weed's guests at bridge were Mesdames Bell, Perkins, Edie, Morris, McCormick, Elliott, Swift, Joyce, Smith, Bridges, Tilton and Greer. Mrs. Charles Bridges this week gave a luncheon at Fort Mason, complimenting Mrs. Benjamin Arnold and Miss Maud Clements. Mrs. H. C. Capwell, with her daughter, Miss Dorothy Capwell, has gone to Fort Monroe to visit her son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. Frederick Seydel. Col. J. T. Huston, retired, was a visitor this week at department headquarters.

The annual target practice at the forts composing the bay defenses came to a close this week, with the 57th, 60th and 147th Companies closing the practice.

SAN DIEGO HARBOR.

San Diego, Cal., June 10, 1916.

Lieut. Col. Jack Myers, U.S.M.C., leaves to-morrow for detail as fleet marine officer on the U.S.S. Wyoming, on the staff of Admiral Mayo. Lieut. John N. Ashley, formerly radio officer on the U.S.S. Utah, has arrived here to assume command of the new \$300,000 naval radio station at Chollas Heights, which will be ready for use the coming week.

It has been reported that the marriage of Mrs. Mary A. Manney, widow of Rear Admiral Henry N. Manney, U.S.N., to John W. Butler took place on May 25, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Alfred K. Glover, rector of St. James's Episcopal Church in this city.

The Army aviators at North Island have, since Jan. 1, established the record of flying more than 75,000 miles, without mishap to the aeroplanes in use. Between Jan. 1 and June 1 a total of 2,761 flights were made, with a total time in the air of 1,241 hours and 38 minutes. Four world's records and one American record were achieved since Jan. 1.

The social events of the past few days were mainly in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Ashley H. Robertson, U.S.N. At a magnificent dinner at Hotel del Coronado Wednesday the table decorations included a miniature of the United States, from the Pacific to the Atlantic, and a model of the U.S.S. San Diego, lying at anchor in San Diego Bay. A tiny train, the "Robertson Special," crossed the continent, stopping at important cities en route, and a miniature wireless outfit flashed messages of greeting to Capt. and Mrs. Robertson as they made their way Eastward on the "Special." The guests included Rear Admiral and Mrs. Fullam, Mrs. J. H. Pendleton, Med. Instr. and Mrs. Bogert, Comdr. and Mrs. Freeman, Lieut. and Mrs. Beauregard, Mrs. Howson Cole, Miss Rhoda Fullam, Lieutenants Manley, Walker, Newton and Hogg, Capt. C. C. Culver, Lieut. and Mrs. I. C. Kidd and Comdr. and Mrs. Berthold. At another dinner at the Hotel del Coronado Comdr. and Mrs. F. N. Freeman were hosts, the guests including, besides the guests of honor, Admiral and Mrs. Winslow, Col. and Mrs. Pendleton, Med. Instr. and Mrs. Bogert, Paymr. and Mrs. Baker, Surg. and Mrs. Cole, Lieut. and Mrs. Beauregard, Mrs. Bertoletti, Capt. and Mrs. Simons, Lieut. and Mrs. Gordon, Captain Trench, Lieutenants Boyd, Weyler and Newton and President G. Aubrey Davidson, of the Panama-California International Exposition, and Mrs. Davidson.

Admiral and Mrs. Cameron McRae Winslow were hosts at dinner Tuesday at the Hotel del Coronado, with thirty-eight guests. A ten in honor of Mrs. Robertson was given Tuesday by Mrs. Walter Douglas, of Coronado. Capt. and Mrs. Robertson tendered their friends a farewell dinner at Hotel del Coronado Monday, and they were also guests of honor at teas given early in the week by Surg. and Mrs. Howson Cole and Mrs. Maze. Captain Robertson turned over the command of the U.S.S. San Diego to Comdr. George Bradshaw Thursday morning, speaking a word of farewell to the men and officers. With Mrs. Robertson he left that night for the East for the detail at the Naval War College at Newport, R.I.

Three special trains carried the officers and men of the 4th Regiment, U.S.M.C., from this city Tuesday night on their way to New Orleans, en route to Haiti and San Domingo.

Admiral Cameron McRae Winslow spoke on "Preparedness" before a large gathering at the U. S. Grant Hotel Friday afternoon, under the auspices of the San Diego Chapter of the Women's Section of the Navy League of America.

PORT ROSECRANS, CALIF.

Port Rosecrans, Cal., June 10, 1916.

Lieut. and Mrs. Brereton's dinner guests at the Grant Grill Tuesday were Capt. and Mrs. Acher and Capt. and Mrs. Palmer; on Wednesday Capt. and Mrs. Palmer entertained Capt. and Mrs. Acher and Lieut. and Mrs. Brereton at the same place; Major and Mrs. Hagood gave a farewell party there for the Breretons on Thursday evening, the Brereton family starting immediately thereafter for San Francisco, to take the transport for Manila. Present at the party were Mesdames Hagood, Brereton, Palmer, Acher, Heidner, Drake Major Hagood, Captains Acher, Palmer, Taylor and Lieutenants Drake, Heidner, Brereton and Deans.

Mrs. Hunter entertained one table of bridge for Mrs. Drake on Friday, Mrs. Acher winning the prize. Captain Palmer left Saturday to join the 4th Field Artillery, part of the expeditionary force in Mexico. On Saturday, Mrs. Drake was a guest at a luncheon given by Miss Vresland for Miss Margaret Erzinger, of San Diego, who is to be married this month. Mrs. Heidner had dinner for the Drake family prior to their leaving in their machine for a trip through the Yosemite Valley.

Dr. and Mrs. Smith are settled in quarters on the post. Dr. Smith is to take Dr. Palmer's place. Mrs. Chase, wife of Dr. Chase, of Douglas, Ariz., and her family are occupying quarters on the post during Dr. Chase's duty on the Mexican border. Mrs. Hunter entertained the Bridge Club Thursday. Mrs. Heidner won the prize. On Friday Mesdames Hagood, Palmer, Heidner, Acher and Hunter attended the bridge at the Grant Hotel, given by the Women's Chapter of the Navy League of San Diego. Over 360 ladies played and Admiral Winslow, Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific

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Fleet, made a speech on the subject of "Preparedness." Mrs. Ackerman was in charge and to her much credit is due for the success of the affair.

Major Burgess arrived on the post on Friday and is guest of Major and Mrs. Hagood. He will remain until after target practice. Capt. and Mrs. Acher entertained at the Grant Grill Friday for Major and Mrs. Hagood, Major Burgess and Mrs. Palmer. Lieutenant Deans has just purchased a handsome new car. On Saturday evening, Chaplain Hunter showed moving pictures of the 28th Company at the fair, giving a close up view of Major Hagood, Captain Page, and Lieutenant Heidner, also the Major and Miss Jean Hagood together.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., June 7, 1916.

Mrs. F. D. Karns and her little son and daughter left yesterday for Washington, D.C., to join Commander Karns, now commanding the Prometheus. In September they will take up their residence in Annapolis. Madame Arms went East with Mrs. Karns to join her daughter, Mrs. J. J. Cheatham.

By a strange coincidence, orders were issued only yesterday assigning Pay Inspector Cheatham to relieve Pay Director Arms here as supply officer on July 1, when the latter will leave for Portsmouth, N.H., where he will have similar duty. Mrs. I. K. Seymour, mother of Mrs. Karns, will be the guest of Comdr. and Mrs. J. M. Reeves before leaving for Oregon to join her nephew. In September she will proceed to Maryland to join Mrs. Karns. Miss Ruth Hascal and Miss Priscilla Ellicot, who have been in San Diego with Major and Mrs. John T. Meyers, will return on the 18th, accompanied by Mrs. Meyers, the Major having left with the 4th Regiment for Haiti. Mrs. Meyers will join her mother, Mrs. Emily Cutts, here. Mrs. Elizabeth McCudden, of Vallejo, left last week for the East, to visit her daughter, Mrs. S. F. Helm. Major and Mrs. Fred L. Bradman will return from San Diego about the 20th. Capt. and Mrs. Philip Andrews, of Yerba Buena, are to leave shortly for the East.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Wallace Bertholf left Saturday for Coronado. The former will soon go East. Mrs. Bertholf to join him in the fall. Lieut. D. M. Gardner has reported at the naval hospital for treatment. Mrs. Gardner is visiting Col. and Mrs. L. Karmann. Mrs. Lee Holcomb sailed on Monday's transport with her son, Surg. R. C. Holcomb, for Honolulu. Mrs. T. G. Carson entertained her on Friday. Capt. and Mrs. Robertson soon leave for the Atlantic coast. Mrs. Earl Shipp, wife of Lieutenant Shipp, gave a tea in San Francisco last week for Miss Mary Phelan, sister of Senator J. D. Phelan. Lieut. and Mrs. L. H. Stewart are entertaining the latter's mother, Mrs. M. F. Tyler, of Vancouver, who came down to welcome her little grandson, born a month ago.

Lieut. H. S. Haislip has been granted a forty-five days' sick leave and he and Mrs. Haislip leave the yard shortly. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. A. N. Mitchell have returned from Glen Ellen, where they spent a three months' sick leave, and are guests of Comdr. and Mrs. J. N. Reeves. Lieutenant Commander Mitchell was taken ill last November and was subsequently operated on by the Mayo brothers. Surg. James S. Woodward's mother and sister arrived from Baltimore Monday to make their home with him while he is stationed at the hospital. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Charles A. Gove have returned to San Francisco after a visit to San Mateo. Lieut. Oomdr. and Mrs. J. H. McMae, with their daughters, sailed for Honolulu last week. Ensign A. N. Offley has arrived here on a visit to his parents, Comdr. and Mrs. C. N. Offley.

Owing to the fact that their request for a higher straight wage and better bonus for piece work was refused last Wednesday all the men employed in the riveting gangs at the yard quit work at noon and it was not until Saturday morning that they returned, thereby just escaping being discharged, as had they remained away until noon they would have missed their six masters. The men here have been making as high as \$9, \$10 and \$11 a day on piece work, while the riveters at the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, were forced to quit after \$14 a day had been made by a riveters' gang. The Mare Island force considered that the bonus rate should be raised so as to permit them to make the \$11 to \$13 per day in less than the ten hours, although for the extra two hours over the regular eight-hour schedule they were paid time and a half. Although every riveter quit work and it was at a time when it was feared the launching of the Cuyama might be delayed thereby, naval officers announced that the vessel would leave the ways on schedule and that other men would be secured if necessary. The men, however, decided to return to work and leave the wage question in the hands of Naval Constructor Gleason.

Work on the destroyer Shaw is 32.5 per cent completed and a large force will be concentrated on this as soon as the Cuyama leaves the ways. The Shaw will not be launched until the keel of the Caldwell, the name given to Destroyer 69, is to be laid. The collier Nero came up last week for thirty days' repairs. The Glacier's repairs are finished and she sails for San Diego to-morrow. The Buffalo is due at Mare Island next Monday and fully sixty days' repairs will be needed, exclusive of work to convert her into a transport for service in Pacific waters. This latter work may be done at a later date. An increase of twenty-four cents per day has been requested by the machinists of the yard and this week the Mare Island officials were requested to furnish the Navy Department with additional data.

The time for the Paul Jones's repairs has been extended so that she will not sail until July 23. The Nanshan has been released from drydock and the remainder of the work needed to fit her for service as a tender for the Alaska Railroad Commission will be done while she is tied up alongside the quay wall. The battleship Oregon is to come here July 26 for minor repairs. Estimates are being made upon the cost of overhauling the engines for the three F-boats so that the submarines can be placed in commission again without waiting for new engines to be manufactured for her in the East, as was first intended.

MARE ISLAND, CALIF., JUNE 14, 1916.

Capt. and Mrs. F. L. Bradman have returned from a short trip to San Diego. Paymr. and Mrs. Jonathan Brooks entertained informally at bridge last week, the guests being the members of the regular club and a few additional friends. Civil Engr. and Mrs. G. A. McKay, who leave the last of the month for Washington, were the incentives for a dinner for twelve given Saturday by Col. and Mrs. Lincoln Karmann, whose house guests they are. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. A. Mitchell have taken a bungalow at Sonoma and Kentucky streets, Vallejo. Mrs. Mark St. C. Ellis has returned from a short visit to San Diego. Mrs. R. E. Abernethy, wife of Major Abernethy, has taken apartments at the Bellevue, San Francisco, where she will remain during the Major's absence in Alaska. Mrs. Robert McMillan is out from Fort Totten, N.Y., on a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Blakeman, of San Francisco, and is being much entertained. She and Mrs. Blakeman leave shortly for the Blakeman country place in Sonoma county.

Mrs. Frederick Barker's plans to go to San Diego to join Captain Barker have been altered by his departure for Santo

Domingo with the 4th Regiment and she will remain with Capt. and Mrs. Paul Chamberlin indefinitely. Mrs. J. T. Meyers, accompanied by Miss Ruth Hascal and Miss Priscilla Ellicott, her house guests at San Diego, will arrive here Sunday to visit her mother, Mrs. Emily Cutts, and later will go to New York, as Colonel Meyers has been assigned to duty as fleet paymaster of the Atlantic Fleet.

Lieut. Comdr. D. E. Thelen has left for Bremerton, to join the Maryland, after sick leave. Mrs. F. T. Arms has left for Nevada for a week's visit to relatives. When Pay Director Arms is detached July 1 the family will go to Portsmouth, N.H. Lieut. and Mrs. R. Le C. Stover and little daughter arrived from Guam on yesterday's transport and will visit relatives in Vallejo for a few days. The Lieutenant has been ordered to the St. Louis, which soon goes to Honolulu. Capt. W. J. Maxwell, Governor of Guam, also came in on the transport, en route to the naval hospital at Washington for treatment. He was accompanied by P.A. Surg. G. C. Thomas. Mrs. Stockmar Bendel has left for Coronado, en route to Nogales, Ariz., where Lieutenant Bendel is stationed.

With the launching of the tanker Cuyama, Saturday, Mare Island will see the last of the big oil carriers on the ways until after the California leaves her building slip. The small slip now being used for the Shaw is not long enough for a tanker. The Caldwell, destroyer 69, will follow the Shaw as soon as she is launched in July, and if Mare Island can secure the award of additional destroyers there is nothing to prevent four of these being laid down and launched while the California is under construction. The lengthening of the ways for the latter will be started next week, as will also the work on the cantilever crane, which must be extended 185 feet to handle the material needed for the bow of the superdreadnaught when she shall be started. The cantilever work will be done by the yard force at an estimated cost of \$15,000.

Orders to proceed with the reconstructing of the engines for the three F-submarines were received last week. New batteries being made in the East must be received before the work can be started and \$12,000 will be spent here on the F-3's engines and \$8,000 each on those for the F-1 and F-2. Two hundred and five thousand dollars for the three boats is carried in the Naval Appropriation bill now before Congress, but the \$28,000 worth of work at this time has been authorized in order to fit the boats for service as soon as possible. The transport Crook came up to the yard yesterday for work which will require two months.

A recommendation has been made that the old marine barracks be renovated after the men are transferred to the new building now being erected at a cost of \$200,000. About \$50,000 would be required to put the present barracks in good shape and it could then be used for housing the men when additional ones are sent here to the brigade post which is to be established.

PUGET SOUND.

Puget Sound Navy Yard, Wash., June 10, 1916.

Lieut. Col. Henry C. Haines, adjutant and inspector, Pacific Coast District, U.S.M.C., arrived from San Francisco Monday for a week's inspection duty and he and Mrs. Haines and the children are guests of Mrs. Haines' sister, Mrs. Whitford Drake, and Naval Constructor Drake. Mrs. Haines and the little people will remain here for two months. The serious illness of Mrs. Nelson Hibbs, wife of Lieutenant Hibbs, of the cruiser Colorado, and daughter of Med. Dir. and Mrs. A. R. Wentworth, has thrown a damper on many of the social affairs at the yard this week.

Mrs. C. B. Munger entertained at bridge in the Kitsap Inn last Tuesday for Mesdames Shearer, Hoyt, Almy, Gendreau, Griswold, Hornberger and Forbes. Capt. and Mrs. R. E. Coontz entertained at a barge and picnic supper, last Sunday evening. At Gig Harbor a landing was made and a camp fire supper was cooked. In the party were Dr. and Mrs. Gendreau, Lieut. and Mrs. Houston, Dr. and Mrs. Hoyt, Lieut. and Mrs. Shearer.

Comdr. W. S. Turpin, accompanied by Mrs. Turpin, has left for Las Animas, Colo., where Commander Turpin will take treatment. The three little people remained with friends at the yard until their parents are settled in Colorado, when their nurse will take them East. Mrs. E. D. Almy is spending the week with Lieut. and Mrs. E. A. Perkins and will be the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. M. E. Shearer next week. Lieutenant Almy has gone South on the South Dakota. Mrs. Harris T. Allen and son, of New York city, spent Thursday with Comdr. and Mrs. W. B. Wells, and attended the "at home" of Commandant and Mrs. R. E. Coontz. In honor of Mrs. Allen, Captain, and Mrs. Coontz entertained a bridge party in the evening.

Miss Eleanor O'Leary, student at Annie Wright Seminary, returned home on Wednesday for her summer vacation with her parents, Pay Instr. and Mrs. Timothy O'Leary. Mrs. Waterhouse, of Chicago, is here for a visit with her niece, Mrs. S. G. Loomis.

The monitor Cheyenne, with the submarine boats H-1, H-2 and H-3, arrived last week from San Pedro to undergo repair. The ships will probably remain here three months and the following wives of officers will be in Bremerton for the summer: Mesdames G. A. Trever, W. B. Howe, J. A. Logan, F. G. Sherman, H. R. Bogusich, H. L. Kelley, W. A. Holt and J. L. Nielson. In honor of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. H. G. Haines, of Berkeley, Cal., Naval Constr. and Mrs. Whitford Drake entertained at supper and bridge on Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Coontz, Pay Instr. and Mrs. O'Leary, Comdr. and Mrs. Wells, Med. Dir. and Mrs. Wentworth, Lieut. and Mrs. Shearer, Lieut. and Mrs. Perkins, Col. C. M. Perkins, Dr. and Mrs. Ely, Naval Constr. and Mrs. Druley, Mrs. Loomis, Naval Constr. W. W. Webster and Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Thomas.

With Col. and Mrs. H. G. Haines, of California, as honor guests, Dr. and Mrs. C. F. Ely entertained at supper and bridge Thursday. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. R. M. Griswold gave a dinner on Saturday, complimentary to Naval Constr. and Mrs. C. W. Fisher, Dr. and Mrs. C. B. Munger and Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Thomas. Miss Jean Morrison has returned to her home in Portland, Ore., after a few weeks' visit with Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Griswold.

Puget Sound Navy Yard, Wash., June 17, 1916.

Rainier Chapter, D.A.R., of Seattle, celebrated Flag Day, June 14, with a picnic dinner in the grove at the Washington Veterans' Home, near Port Orchard, followed by a program on the green in front of the officers' quarters at the navy yard. The navy yard band played patriotic music. Chaplain Thompson, U.S.N., opened the program with prayer. Major L. L. Bolles, Washington N.G., spoke on "Civilian Soldier" and the duty of the women in urging sons and husbands to go into training for defense. Capt. R. E. Coontz gave a history of the flag, the meaning and significance of all flags. Following the program Mrs. Coontz held an informal reception, assisted by Mesdames O'Leary, Duncan, Fisher, Lacy, Barber, Larimer, Brown, Hornberger and Miss Eleanor O'Leary.

Mrs. Nelson Hibbs is resting comfortably at present and is able to sit up for a half hour each day.

Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Martin and Mr. W. A. Martin, of San Francisco, and Ensign George F. Martin arrived the first of the week for a visit at the home of their daughter and sister, Mrs. J. E. Pond, and Lieutenant Pond. Ensign Martin graduated from the Naval Academy last week, his parents going East for the commencement and all stopping with Mrs. Pond for a family reunion. As a farewell to Mrs. C. B. Munger and Mrs. Hugh Brown, whose husbands sail June 20 on the cruiser Maryland for the South, Mrs. Victor Houston entertained three tables of bridge guests on Monday.

At the Flag Day celebration in Bremerton, in Eagle Hall, Col. C. M. Perkins, U.S.M.C., commanding officer of the marine post at the yard, gave a fine speech on the history of the flag and several original poems as tributes to the flag and to Paul Jones, who first used the flag on his ship, the Ranger.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. R. M. Griswold gave a bridge dinner Saturday, complimentary to Naval Constr. and Mrs. G. W. Fisher, Dr. and Mrs. C. B. Munger and Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Thomas. Dr. C. B. Munger gave a dinner party on board the Maryland on Wednesday.

Lieut. and Mrs. Hugh Brown were hosts at a small bridge party in their apartments in the Kitsap Inn Tuesday evening. Capt. R. E. Coontz and Col. G. M. Perkins witnessed the great "preparedness" parade in Seattle last Saturday from the reviewing stand. It was estimated that fully 50,000 people

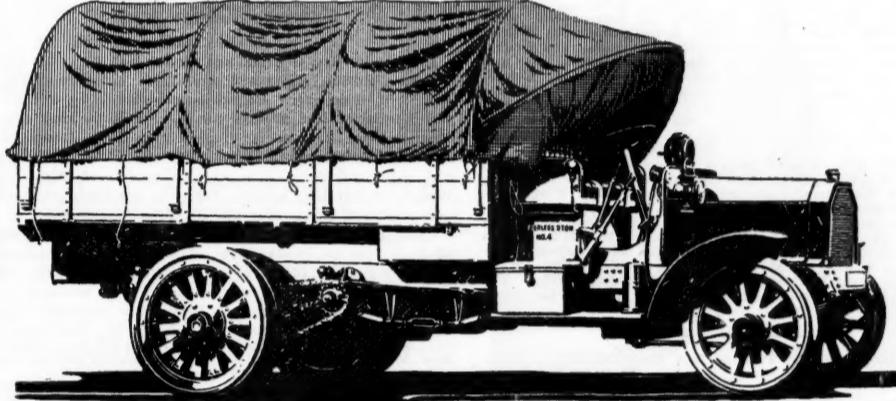
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people took part in the parade, which was the finest thing ever seen in the Northwest. Ten thousand women were in line of march.

The cruiser South Dakota, which left June 3 for Portland, to be present at the rose festival, struck a bar in the Columbia River and put back to the yard on Wednesday for repairs. The ship entered drydock the same day and it was found that three propeller blades were badly bent and must be renewed, and a portion of the vessel's stern armor plate had opened, the seam being several inches in width. The work will delay sailing of the cruiser about ten days. She will then leave for a two-months' cruise in California waters, reporting at San Diego July 2. It was stated that the ship at the time of striking St. Helen's Bar was in deep water, but that one of the tiller ropes gave way, or slipped off its wheel, causing the vessel to swerve over onto the bar. She was quickly pulled out into the stream again with her own engines. During her stay in Portland it is estimated that at least 12,000 people visited the ship. The cruiser Colorado, now in the South, is due to leave San Diego July 10, stopping at San Francisco July 13 and reaching Puget Sound July 19.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, June 17, 1916.

Capt. Townsend F. Dodd and Capt. J. F. Curry, of the Aviation Section, stationed at Columbus, N.M., both sustained slight injuries on June 14 when the aeroplane which the former was piloting fell into the field. Col. Charles W. Taylor gave an elaborate dinner party at the Paso del Norte Hotel Saturday in honor of the board of officers from the Army War College at Washington, who are here rearranging the Cavalry Drill Regulations. Covers were laid for twenty guests.

Mrs. A. K. Arnold, of Fort Clark, Texas, and Capt. F. B. Arnold, of Douglas, Ariz., mother and brother of Capt. Percy W. Arnold, 14th Cav., arrived in El Paso Monday to attend the marriage of Captain Arnold to Miss Bessie Taylor, daughter of Colonel Taylor, Thursday evening at St. Clement's Episcopal Church, in El Paso. Mrs. E. J. Ely, of Fort Leavenworth, and Miss Alice Taylor, who has been attending school in Kansas, sisters of the bride; Miss Lottie Fuller, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Fuller, of Fort Leavenworth; the Misses Evelyn and Marion Jones, daughters of Col. and Mrs. F. B. Jones, 7th Inf., and Lieut. H. E. Taylor, of Marfa, Texas, also came for the wedding. The marriage was a prominent society affair and the large church was crowded with friends from the Army and civilians from the city. An account of the wedding is given in another column.

At the informal dance given at the post hall Saturday evening and attended by a number of guests from the city and surrounding military districts, the guests were received by Major and Mrs. George D. Moore, 20th Inf. Preceding the hop Lieut. and Mrs. Victor Foster gave a buffet supper for thirty guests, complimentary to Miss Bessie Taylor and her fiance, Captain Arnold.

Twelve women nurses have been ordered to this garrison from different Army hospitals, to take care of the sick and wounded soldiers in the post hospital. At present there are nearly 300 on the sick list and the capacity has been taxed to the limit, both for room and those to take care of them. Chaplain and Mrs. John T. Axton and daughter, Miss Lilly, left Wednesday for Long Beach, Cal. Later in the summer

the Misses Anna and Matilda Axton, who are making a tour of the Northwest, will join them in California.

Material for the new radio station to be erected at this garrison arrived recently from New York. The station will be a modern one, with towers 250 feet high, and when completed will communicate with San Antonio, San Diego and Fort Huachuca. The station will be erected at the southern extremity of the reservation on the flat mesa overlooking the city and the valley to the South.

Flag Day was a general holiday in El Paso, participated in by the Army troops in the district and the civilians. The "preparedness parade" was a great success and numbered nearly 8,000 men, women and children, who marched for two or more miles through the principal streets of the city. There were seven divisions, each headed by a United States band in the long march down Montana street, the fashionable thoroughfare of the city, and on through the business streets. Mayor Tom Lea, with a little son on each side of him, and Gen. George Bell led the parade until they reached the grand stand at the City Hall, where the parade was reviewed by the mayor and General Bell and officers of the various regiments. Capts. George C. Barnhardt, W. F. Godson and J. Ely, 8th Cav., assisted the grand marshal of the parade, which was a huge success throughout. Major George T. Langhorne was in command of the second division. The regimental bands taking part were the 6th, 7th, 16th, 20th and 23rd Infantry, 8th Cavalry and 4th Field Artillery. In the evening a concert by the massed bands of the 6th, 16th and 20th Infantry assisted in patriotic services at Cleveland square, in the city, under auspices of the local chapter of the D.A.R. and Lodge 187, P.O.E. The 3d Battalion of the 23rd Infantry, under command of Major V. A. Coldwell, were also in attendance. The bands were led by Bandmaster Ernest Fischer, 16th Inf. The audience of 2,000 persons joined in singing patriotic songs. Flag Day was concluded with a military pageant at Washington Park (noted elsewhere).

14TH CAVALRY AND 9TH INFANTRY NOTES.

Fort McIntosh, Texas, June 10, 1916.

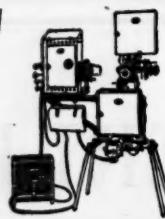
Major and Mrs. Alonzo Gray entertained at dinner on May 21 for Gen. and Mrs. Mann, Colonel Kennon, Lieutenant Whipple and the Misses Gray. Lieut. and Mrs. Walter Moore entertained at dinner at the Hamilton, May 27, for Miss Clarisse Ryan and Lieutenant Odell. Capt. C. M. Bunker, Capt. W. N. Michel and Lieut. H. R. Odell, after spending several days at the post on a gunners' board, have returned to Fort Sam Houston.

Capt. and Mrs. Davids gave a dinner on May 20 in honor of Gen. and Mrs. Mann and for Colonel Kennon and Captain Naylor. Capt. and Mrs. Sirmyer had as dinner guests on May 26 Gen. and Mrs. Mann, Major Heavey, Mrs. King, Mrs. Hollingsworth and Lieutenant Whipple. Major and Mrs. Gray had dinner on May 28 for Capt. and Mrs. Ryan, Miss Ryan, Mrs. King and Lieutenant Odell.

Mrs. A. U. Loeb and Adeline have gone to California to spend the summer with Mrs. Loeb's mother, Mrs. Saltz, Mrs. Reuben Smith, Warren and Leonard left May 29 for Muskegon, Mich., where they will spend several months. Capt. and Mrs. Davids had as guests for dinner on May 30 Captain and Mrs. Olin, Captain Biegler and Dr. Warfield.

Capt. and Mrs. Olin gave a bridge and supper party on Wednesday for Col. and Mrs. Wilcox, Captains and Mesdames

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Hearn and Captain Wellborn, who have recently joined the 9th Infantry after a year's stay in Fort Leavenworth.

Major Switzer, Major Heavey, Major Payne and Capt. and Mrs. Read motored to Asherton, where they spent the weekend, the guests of Mrs. Richardson. Lieut. J. A. Stevens, on a month's leave, is visiting in Fort Leavenworth. The ladies of the garrison met at Mrs. Brown's quarters May 27 to decide on a Red Cross chapter. Mrs. Mann was appointed chairman; Mrs. Brown, vice chairman; Mrs. Kyle Rucker, second vice chairman; Mrs. Harry Hawley, secretary; and Mrs. J. T. Harris, treasurer.

Capt. and Mrs. Ryan entertained at supper on May 28 for Mr. and Mrs. Brewster, Mrs. Pinder, of Laredo, Miss Clarisse Ryan and Mrs. King.

Mrs. J. T. Clement left on Wednesday to spend the summer with relatives in Ohio. Among the invited guests at a box party and supper given by Dr. and Mrs. Kenney, of Laredo, in honor of Miss Elizabeth Hawkins, of Indianapolis, were Lieut. and Mrs. Moore, Miss Clarisse Ryan, Lieutenant Bishop, Zundell, Dwan, Gilbreath and Gill, Captains Baker and Griffin.

Lieutenants Bishop and Herr were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Ryan, Miss Ryan and Mrs. King on June 4. Col. G. O. Cress, I.G. Dept., spent several days in the post and was the guest of Col. and Mrs. Brown. Lieut. Col. L. L. Durfee and Major W. J. Lutz, who have recently joined the 9th U.S. Infantry, were dinner guests of Col. and Mrs. Brown on June 1.

Capt. and Mrs. Jackson gave a dinner on June 6 for Gen. and Mrs. Mahn, Col. and Mrs. Brown, Major and Mrs. Lee, Capt. and Mesdames Read, Sirmeyer, Ryan, Mrs. King, Mrs. Rucker, Miss Clarisse Ryan, Colonels Cress, Durfee, Kennon, Major Lutz and Lieutenant Whipple. After dinner the party attended the dance at the club. Lieut. B. W. Mills left on June 10 for San Diego, where he will join the Aviation Corps.

Batteries F and E, of the 3d Field Artillery, arrived on May 28 and went into camp on the lower parade ground. The 6th Field Artillery broke camp on Tuesday and left for Douglas, Ariz.

NOTES FROM THE CHINA EXPEDITION.

Tientsin, China, May 12, 1916.

The officers of the China Expedition tendered Colonel Hale a "stag" dinner on April 22 at the Tientsin Club. Major Sladen, Captain Keek and Lieutenants Creed and Leonard came from Tongshan to attend. Mrs. O. W. Griswold entertained some of the ladies at dinner and bridge the same evening.

The services at the chapel on Easter Sunday, conducted by Chaplain Watts, were most impressive. Over 200 seats were occupied. Mrs. G. G. Bartlett, accompanied by Mrs. Miller, rendered a very pretty solo, "Christ Has Risen." Mesdames Persons and Miller entertained at dinner during the week following Easter for the "widows," wives of the men on the target range at Leichuang. Mesdames Murray, Christie, Nulsen, Nelly and Nourse. Mrs. Watts entertained the Sunday school children on Tuesday at an Easter egg hunt.

Captain Major entertained for Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Poore and Miss Poore at a tea-dance on Friday. Lieut. P. H. Bagby had as guests at the Astor dinner-dance April 29 Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Poore, Major and Mrs. Dwyer, Lieut. and Mrs. Weeks, Mrs. Nulsen, Miss Poore, Captains Ford and Major, Lieutenant Doe and Baron de Caters. Captain Kinard's guests were Major and Mrs. Shook, Capt. and Mrs. Cade, Mrs. McDonald, Miss McDonald and Mr. Campbell. Lieuts. and Mesdames Bartlett, Castle and Murray were guests of Mr. Wright, from town.

Dr. and Mrs. Le Hardy, from Tongshan, are receiving congratulations upon the arrival of a small daughter, Eugenie. Mesdames Cloman and Pickering and the Misses Ruggles and Campbell, touring through China and Japan, stopped off for two days in Tientsin. Colonel Hale on May 3 entertained for them at a buffet supper and dance, when the members of the regiment were invited in to meet them.

Mrs. W. F. Robinson, from Leichuang, spent a few days in Tientsin, as guest of Capt. and Mrs. Bell, while Mrs. E. S. Hayes from Tongshan, was guest of Mrs. Miller. Mrs. A. La Rue Christie was house guest of Major and Mrs. Sladen of Tongshan, recently. A most successful bazaar, conducted by the Sunday school children under direction of Mrs. Watts and other ladies, was held on Friday, the proceeds to be sent to Shanghai for the benefit of St. Luke's Woman's Hospital. Dr. and Mrs. Peck entertained recently at dinner for Mr. Fisher, the American Consul General; Colonel Hale, Lieut. and Mrs. Weeks and Chaplain and Mrs. Watts. Capt. and Mrs. C. B. Clark entertained for Mr. Fisher, Chaplain and Mrs. Watts, Mrs. Nelly, Mr. and Mrs. Lowry and Mr. Fisher. Capt. and Mrs. Dockery's dinner guests on Thursday evening were Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Poore, Chaplain and Mrs. Watts, Dr. and Mrs. Winston, Misses Poore and Way and Lieutenants Krone and Doe. Captain Christie, who was sent back from Leichuang on sick leave, is convalescing.

Companies A and B, with Captains Clark and Stone and Lieutenants Ayer, Yount and Doe, are now on the target range at Leichuang. Companies C and D returning to Tientsin.

Captain Cade, medical officer, has relieved Captain Miller. Mrs. Cade is guest of Capt. and Mrs. Miller. Mrs. Yount is house guest of Mr. and Mrs. Ross Thompson, Victoria Road. Lieut. and Mrs. Nulsen entertained at dinner on May 10 for Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Poore, Miss Poore, Captain Major and Mr. Wright.

Lieut. M. S. Murray, relieved from foreign service, left on May 5 for Nagasaki, to await the transport. Mesdames Murray and Nourse have left for a trip through Corea and Japan before joining Lieutenant Murray at Nagasaki. Lieut. Leland Wadsworth, Cav., spent a day in Tientsin the last week. Major and Mrs. Dwyer entertained at dinner for Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Poore and Miss Poore on Thursday at an elaborate dinner. Others came in later for dancing, with the music furnished by Bandmaster Buglione.

FIFTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Empire, Canal Zone, June 10, 1916.

Lieut. and Mrs. O'Brien had dinner last Thursday for Col. and Mrs. Morton, Major and Mrs. J. K. Miller and Capt. and Mrs. C. B. Humphrey. Empire people who sailed on the transport Kilpatrick last Monday for the States included Col. and Mrs. Morton, Mrs. S. H. Hopson and Billy Hopson, Lieut. and Mrs. Thompson Lawrence and baby, Mrs. J. B. Barnes and little "Jack," Miss Augusta Geer and Mr. William Miller. Many went over to Colon to see them sail, and all were luncheon guests that day at Hotel Washington.

Capt. Robert Field had as his guests at a dinner at the officers' mess on Sunday Capt. and Mrs. Hopson, Lieut. and Mrs. Wiley and Madame Wiley. The regular informal supper at the club that evening was unusually well attended, among the large number dining there being Capt. and Mrs. Hopson, Lieut. and Mrs. Wills and their guest, Mr. Randolph, Capt. and Madame Partello, Lieut. and Mrs. Twyman, Capt. and Mrs. Wade, Lieut. and Mrs. Boyers, Mrs. Ware, Dr. Baylis and Lieutenants Farmer and Hyatt.

Capt. and Mrs. Humphrey dined with friends in Colon on Saturday, and on Sunday had a most delightful trip through the canal on one of the British Royal Mail steamers. Lieut. and Mrs. Walton Goodwin entertained on Tuesday at a jolly dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Wills, Dr. Baylis and Lieutenant Hyatt, the occasion being the birthday anniversary of the host, and also of both Lieut. and Mrs. Wills. Mrs. J. K. Miller on Wednesday was hostess of the Ladies' Auction Club, when prizes were awarded to Mesdames A. V. Partello, J. C. Brady, James A. Moss and F. H. Forbes. Mrs. Traber Norman was a guest at the Card Club that morning, and had luncheon with Mrs. Miller.

Mrs. Oliver Edwards, of Quarry Heights, spent Wednesday with Mrs. R. E. Boyers, and on Thursday Mrs. Paine, of Camp Gaillard, was a guest of Mrs. Bugbee. Mrs. Herman Glade, accompanied by her mother and aunt, who are to be her guests for an indefinite visit, arrived Thursday on the S.S. Ancon, from New York.

HAWAIIAN NOTES.

Fort Shafter, H.T., June 6, 1916.

The informal hop given at the 2d Infantry mess, June 2, was a jolly affair in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Paul B. Malone, who leave for the mainland on the next transport. After the hop Lieut. and Mrs. Halloran gave a supper for thirty-five at their home. Brigadier General Evans and staff paid a visit of inspection Thursday to coast defense headquarters at Fort Kamehameha. Col. and Mrs. William P. Kendall entertained at dinner on Tuesday in honor of Gen. and Mrs. John P. Wisser. Col. and Mrs. B. W. Atkinson had dinner Thursday complimenting Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Robert K. Evans and Brig. Gen. and Mrs. John P. Wisser.

Lieut. J. A. McAndrew, 2d Inf., Fort Shafter, made the highest score ever made on the target range at Shafter when he scored 275 points out of possible 300, winning the badge of expert rifleman. Lieutenant McAndrew has been doing record work ever since he left West Point in 1904. He was a member of the Southwestern Division pistol team in 1905, of the Philippine Division pistol team in 1906 and again in 1907. In the latter year he won the title of distinguished pistol shot. Lieuts. Woodfin G. Jones and George M. Halloran also made expert marksmen, with scores of 260 and 253, respectively.

Lieut. and Mrs. Frank A. Sloan had dinner Sunday for Major William Weigel and Miss Darwell. Lieut. and Mrs. Paul R. Manchester and Lieut. and Mrs. Clyde R. Abraham motored to Schofield Friday to attend the class reunion dinner given by Lieut. and Mrs. Byard Sneed for the members of the Class of 1906, U.S.M.A., stationed in Oahu. After dinner Lieut. and Mrs. Sneed took their guests to the 1st Infantry dance. Mrs. Charles S. Lincoln was hostess for the Monday evening card club. Mrs. Dashiell held high score. Mrs. Gustave J. Gonser, from Schofield Barracks, has been house

guest of Col. and Mrs. Daniel L. Howell during the week. Lieut. Theodore W. Martin, a patient in the Department Hospital, will shortly be able to return home. Mrs. Claire R. Bennett, who recently underwent a slight operation, has returned home from the Department Hospital. Lieut. and Mrs. John B. Richardson gave a supper for twelve on Friday in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Paul B. Malone. Capt. and Mrs. James E. Bell had Mrs. Charles S. Lincoln as dinner guest Saturday.

Schofield Barracks, H.T., June 3, 1916.

A beautiful reception and dance was given by the 1st Field Artillery in honor and in farewell to its colonel, Col. Samuel D. Sturgis, who will sail for home on the Sheridan after three years of Hawaiian service. The Mounted Service club was beautifully decorated. Colonel Sturgis received with Col. John E. McMahon, Mrs. Augustine McIntyre, Major T. N. Horn, Mrs. Charles Lloyd, Major Guignard and Capt. and Mrs. John Corey. The 1st Field Artillery band played. At supper Mesdames John N. Hauser, Harold C. Vanderveer, Charles R. Lloyd, Raymond S. Pratt and Pelham D. Glassford served. About 300 people were present. Colonel Sturgis was honor guest at the regimental dinner given by the officers of the 1st Field Artillery on June 3. The long tables had for decorations all the silver cups and trophies won by the regiment in polo, racing and athletics, and were filled with the brilliant red artillery flower, the Transvaal daisy. Officers present were Colonels Sturgis and McMahon, Majors Horn and Guignard, Captains Lloyd, Kilbrett, Browning, Corey, Currie, McIntyre, Pratt, Ferris, Kilbourne and Glassford, Lieutenants Pfleil, McCleave, Beard, Charles Daly, George Paine, Joseph Daly, George Gay, Deshon, Martin, Hatch, Hauser, Vanderveer, Erlenkotter, Rogers, Frankenberger, Lyerly, Andrus, Andrews, Stewart, Harlan, Chaplain Fealy and Dr. James Haynes. Preceding the Artillery hop on Wednesday Lieut. and Mrs. Louie A. Beard gave a dinner in honor of Colonel Sturgis. Capt. and Mrs. McIntyre entertained at supper for thirty; Lieut. and Mrs. William McCleave had twenty-two guests, and Capt. and Mrs. Gordon Kimball had a dinner for twelve. Capt. and Mrs. Glassford's dinner guests were Majors Ralph Harrison, H. O. Williams and William S. Guignard; Capt. and Mrs. J. S. Cecil had dinner for Gen. and Mrs. Evans; Mr. John Macaulay gave a dinner in farewell to Lieut. Oswald H. Saunders, who sails for home on the Sheridan.

Mrs. Samson L. Faison gave the last of her series of Wednesday "at homes" this week, with a large number of guests present. Mrs. Faison was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Strong and Mrs. Guilfoyle; the orchestra of the 25th band played for the dancing. Col. and Mrs. Faison gave a luncheon Sunday for Gen. and Mrs. Evans, Gen. and Mrs. Wisser, Col. and Mrs. Guilfoyle, Gen. and Mrs. Strong, Col. and Mrs. Forsyth and Major and Mrs. Russell. Mrs. John P. Wisser was guest of honor at the luncheon given by Mrs. Douglas McCaskey on Saturday. Gen. and Mrs. Frederick S. Strong gave a dinner Friday in honor of Gen. and Mrs. Evans, the new department commander and his wife. Col. and Mrs. John Guilfoyle gave a dinner on Saturday for Gen. and Mrs. Strong, Col. and Mrs. Faison, Col. and Mrs. Atkinson, Mrs. Allen B. Smith, Col. S. D. Sturgis, Col. John McMahon and Major Harrison.

Mrs. Frank R. Keefer gave a luncheon for the ladies who entered the golf tournament for the silver cup which Mrs. Keefer presented. Mrs. Charles R. Lloyd won the cup, which was inscribed, "Schofield Barracks, Golf—1916." The next day the "Tombstone Tournament" was won by Mrs. Walter Pruden, who played the whole round and whose ball "died" on a drive on the nineteenth hole; Mrs. Byard Sneed got to the eighteenth hole. Mrs. Horace Bloomberg gave an auction bridge party for Mesdames Strong, Guilfoyle, Keefer, Hartnett, Callender, Corey, Pratt, Lantry, J. Daly, C. Daly, Jordan, Pick, Crandall, Shedd and Glassford.

Arriving on the Sheridan from the Philippines were Dr. and Mrs. Franklin F. Wing and their two children, who will visit with Lieut. and Mrs. William McCleave, 1st Field Art.; Mrs. Wing is Mrs. McCleave's sister and will stay with her a month. Dr. Wing will be stationed at Fort McDowell, Cal. Mrs. Samson L. Faison gave a bridge luncheon on Thursday, when Mesdames Lowe, Schley and Gregg were the prize-winners. Capt. and Mrs. George E. Kumpf, Miss Hodges, Major and Mrs. Lacey, Miss Forsyth, Capt. and Mrs. McCook, Lieuts. and Mrs. Burnett, Keen and Rice, and Lieutenants Rose, Ullo, Smith, Simons, Sadtler and Riley.

Major and Mrs. Walter C. Short's dinner guests on Saturday were Col. and Mrs. Guilfoyle, Capt. and Mrs. Day, Mrs. Smith and Major Harrison; Lieut. and Mrs. Estes had supper for Lieuts. and Mesdames Beard, Vanderveer, Duennen, Nalle, Miss Hortense Short and Lieutenants Lyerly, Haverkamp and McQuillan. Mrs. Pelham D. Glassford entertained the Reading club on Thursday. Lieut. and Mrs. Gaugler's dinner guests on Wednesday were Capt. and Mrs. Fair and Lieuts. and Mesdames Martin and Reardon. Lieut. and Mrs. Swift Martin entertained at luncheon on Monday for Gen. and Mrs. Strong.

Mrs. Clyde B. Crusan was honor guest at a bridge-luncheon given by Mrs. G. G. Bailey. Prizes were won by Mesdames Lowe and Hall, Col. and Mrs. H. O. Hodges were dinner hosts on Wednesday as a farewell for Capt. and Mrs. Clyde B. Crusan. Capt. and Mrs. C. R. Day had dinner on Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Fair, Lieuts. and Mesdames McCleave, Cheney, Martin and Mrs. Smith. Capt. and Mrs. Americus Mitchell gave a dinner on Friday in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. Walter H. Frank. Mrs. Frank will return home on the Sheridan, but will return to the garrison at the end of the summer. Lieut. Oswald H. Saunders will also sail on the Sheridan after three years' Hawaiian service. In his honor Capt. C. F. Bates entertained with a dinner at the Moana hotel in Honolulu. Lieut. and Mrs. Harbold gave a chafing-dish supper in honor of Lieutenant Saunders. Mrs. Raymond W. Bliss gave four-table bridge party on Friday. Prizes were won by Mesdames Mitchell, Wyman, Truestell and Duennen.

Mrs. Eugene H. Hartnett gave an auction party on Saturday in honor of Mrs. Clyde B. Crusan, to which were invited twenty-five ladies. Mrs. Henry Lantry poured coffee. Mesdames Crusan and Fair were joint guests of honor at the large bridge-table given Saturday by Mrs. Henry Lantry and Mrs. Joseph O. Daly. The prize-winners were Mesdames Day, Gaugler and Deshon. Major and Mrs. Edward C. Carey gave a dinner for Madame McCleave and Lieut. Edward McCleave on Saturday, at which were also present Capt. and Mrs. Clyde B. Crusan, all of whom are to sail soon for home.

A meeting of the women of Schofield Barracks took place on Tuesday at Mrs. Charles R. Lloyd's quarters for the purpose of forming classes for Red Cross work. Over sixty-five were present and all showed keen interest. Mrs. Lloyd conducted the meeting with characteristic ability and explained the conditions and work necessary for qualification. It was decided that the combined courses of first aid to the injured, hygiene and home care of the sick would be taken under the instruction of a medical officer of the post. The course will consist of fifteen lessons, comprising both practical and theoretical work, upon completion of which examinations will be held. Certificates from the Red Cross Society will enable the successful candidates to be assigned to active service in time of war with the Red Cross units. Col. Frank R. Keefer, commanding the Medical Corps at Schofield Barracks, has most kindly rendered all assistance toward establishing this class and has given permission for the use of one of the hospital wards, in which the classes will be held under supervision of Major Horace D. Bloomberg. Mrs. Augustine McIntyre was elected president of the class and Mrs. Charles R. Lloyd secretary. Just here it is appropriate to mention Mrs. McIntyre's distinguished service in Austria-Hungary as a Red Cross nurse. For eleven months, while Captain McIntyre was stationed in Vienna, Mrs. McIntyre worked in the American Red Cross Hospital under supervision of Dr. Carey I. Snoddy, formerly a medical officer of the U.S. Army, and for this work was, with twelve other American nurses and Mrs. Snoddy, decorated with the Red Cross war decoration, which is never given except for volunteer hospital service under actual war conditions. The first meeting of the class will take place as soon as the necessary books can be obtained from Washington.

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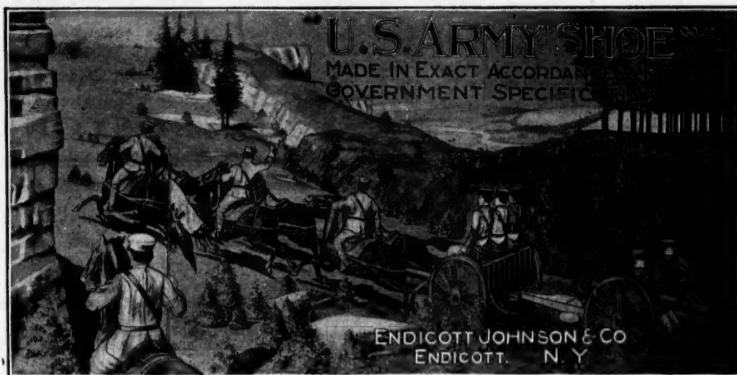
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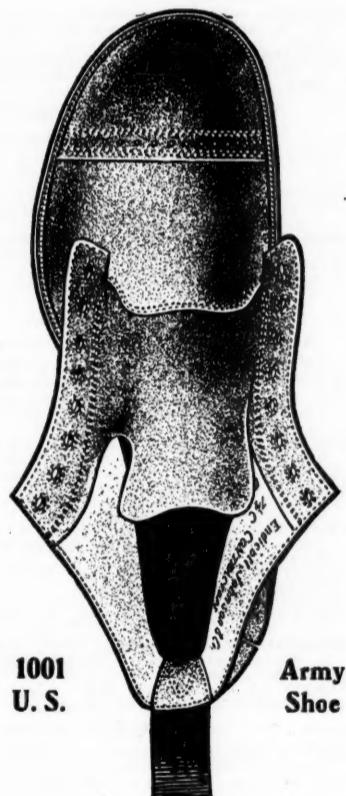
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THE NAVY.

(Continued from page 1382.)

MEMPHIS, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Caperton.) Capt. Edward L. Beach. At Santo Domingo City. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MONTANA (torpedo training ship). Comdr. Chester Wells. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

NORTH CAROLINA, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). Capt. Mark L. Bristol. At Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

NEBRASKA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). (Trophy ship, engineering, 1915.) Capt. Guy H. Burrage. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PRARIE, transport, 12(b). Comdr. Walter S. Crosley. At Monte Christi, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SACRAMENTO, gunboat, 8(a), 2(b). Comdr. Roscoe C. Bulmer. At Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SALEM, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b). Comdr. Percy N. Olmsted. En route to Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WHEELING, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Comdr. Edward H. Watson. At Puerto Mexico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Rear Admiral Albert Gleaves, Commander.

Send mail for vessels of Flotilla in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BIRMINGHAM, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b). (Flotilla flagship.) Comdr. David F. Sellers. Cruising off the New England coast.

First Flotilla.

Comdr. Harris Laning, Commander.

PANTHER, tender, 2(b). Comdr. Harris Laning. At Key West, Fla.

First Division.

Lieut. Charles F. Russell, Commander.

SMITH (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Charles F. Russell. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

FLUSSER (destroyer). Lieut. Ralph G. Walling. At Key West, Fla.

PRESTON (destroyer). Lieut. J. G. B. Gromer. Cruising in Dominican waters.

LAMSON (destroyer). Lieut. Henry R. Keller. At Key West, Fla.

REID (destroyer). Lieut. Charles C. Slayton. At Key West, Fla.

Second Division.

Lieut. Robert A. Theobald, Commander.

WALKE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Robert A. Theobald. At Key West, Fla.

MONAGHAN (destroyer). Lieut. John F. Cox. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

PERKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Cary W. Magruder. In ordinary at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

ROE (destroyer). Lieut. Guy C. Barnes. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

STERETT (destroyer). Lieut. George W. Simpson. At Key West, Fla.

TERRY (destroyer). Lieut. William S. Nicholas. Cruising in Dominican waters.

Second Flotilla.

Comdr. David W. Todd, Commander.

DIXIE, tender, 12(b). Comdr. J. R. P. Pringle. En route to Key West, Fla.

Third Division.

HENLEY (destroyer). Lieut. Earl A. McIntyre. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

PARKER (destroyer). Lieut. William A. Richardson. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

PATTERSON (destroyer). (Trophy ship, battle efficiency and gunnery, 1915.) Lieut. John H. Newton. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

WARRINGTON (destroyer). Lieut. Isaac F. Dorch. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Fourth Division.

Lieut. Halsey Powell, Commander.

JOUETT (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Halsey Powell. Lower New York Harbor duty.

AMMEN (destroyer). Lieut. Christopher R. P. Rodgers. Lower New York Harbor duty.

DOWNES (destroyer). Lieut. Harold R. Keller. In ordinary at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

BEALE (destroyer). Lieut. Charles T. Blackburn. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

BURROWS (destroyer). Lieut. Romuald P. P. Meclewska. Lower New York Harbor duty.

TRIPPE (destroyer). Lieut. Howard A. Flanigan. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Third Flotilla.

MELVILLE, tender, 8(a), 2(b). Comdr. Henry B. Price. Cruising on the New England coast.

Fifth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Charles E. Courtney, Commander.

O'BRIEN (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Charles E. Courtney. Cruising on the New England coast.

FANNING (destroyer). Lieut. George M. Cook. Cruising on the New England coast.

JARVIS (destroyer). Lieut. L. P. Davis. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

JENKINS (destroyer). Lieut. W. H. Lee. Cruising on the New England coast.

PAULDING (destroyer). Lieut. Douglas L. Howard. Cruising on the New England coast.

DRAYTON (destroyer). Lieut. David W. Bagley. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sixth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Joseph K. Taussig, Commander.

WADSWORTH (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Joseph K. Taussig. Cruising on the New England coast.

CASSIN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Walter N. Vernou. Cruising on the New England coast.

CUMMINGS (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. George F. Neal. Cruising on the New England coast.

ERICSSON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. W. S. Miller. Cruising on the New England coast.

McDOUGAL (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Arthur P. Fairfield. Cruising on the New England coast.

WINSLAW (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Neil E. Nichols. At Newport, R.I.

Seventh Division.

Lieut. Comdr. David C. Hanahan, Commander.

BALCH (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. David C. Hanahan. At Cramps Ship Yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

AYLWIN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. John C. Fremont. En route to Newport, R.I.

BENHAM (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Jesse B. Gay. Cruising on the New England coast.

CUSHING (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Theodore A. Kittenger. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

MCALLEN (destroyer). Lieut. Leigh M. Stewart. Cruising on the New England coast.

NICHOLSON (destroyer). Comdr. Adolphus A. Watson. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Eighth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Alfred W. Johnson, Commander.

CONYNGHAM (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Alfred W. Johnson. At Newport, R.I.

DUNCAN (destroyer). Lieut. Randall Jacobs. Cruising on the New England coast.

JACOB JONES (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. William S. Pye. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

PORTER (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Ward K. Wortman. At Newport, R.I.

TUCKER (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Benjamin B. Wygant. At Newport, R.I.

WAINWRIGHT (destroyer). Lieut. Fred H. Poteet. En route to Newport, R.I.

SUBMARINE FLOTILLA.

Rear Admiral Albert W. Grant, Commander.

COLUMBIA (cruiser, second class), 18(a), 4(b). (Flagship of flotilla commander.) Comdr. Yates Stirling. At the Philadelphia Yard. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

FULTON (station ship). Lieut. Leslie E. Bratton. At the Submarine Base, New London, Conn. Address there.

TONOPAH (monitor). Lieut. Robert T. Merrill. At the Submarine Base, New London, Conn. Address there.

MACDONOUGH (destroyer) (tender). Lieut. Robert M. Hinckley. En route to New London, Conn. Address there.

WORDEN (destroyer) (tender). Lieut. Joseph M. B. Smith. At Newport, R.I.

First Division.

Lieut. Wilhelm L. Friedell, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CHARLESTON (tender), 14(a), 22(b). Comdr. Edward H. Campbell. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

POTOMAC (tender). Chief Btsn. Peter Emery. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

SEVERN (tender). Lieut. Garnet Hulings. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

C-1 (submarine). Lieut. Lawrence F. Reifsneider. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

C-2 (submarine). Lieut. Schuyler Mills. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

C-3 (submarine) (trophy ship, engineering, 1915). Lieut. William L. Friedell. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

C-4 (submarine). Lieut. Irving H. Mayfield. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

C-5 (submarine). Lieut. Elmo H. Williams. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

Second Division.

Lieut. Ralph A. Koch, Commander.

OZARK (tender). Lieut. Conant Taylor. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

D-1 (submarine). Lieut. Carroll Q. Wright. At the Submarine Base, New London, Conn. Address there.

D-2 (submarine). Lieut. G. C. Fuller. At the Submarine Base, New London, Conn. Address there.

D-3 (submarine). Lieut. Robert H. English. At the Submarine Base, New London, Conn. Address there.

E-1 (submarine). Lieut. Eric L. Barr. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

Third Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Frank L. Finney, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division to the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

G-1 (submarine). Lieut. Harold M. Bemis. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

G-2 (submarine). Lieut. Robert A. White. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

G-4 (submarine). Lieut. Paul F. Foster. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Fourth Division.

Lieut. Ronan C. Grady, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division to the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

TALLAHASSEE (tender). Lieut. Harold Jones. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

K-1 (submarine). Lieut. Lucius C. Dunn. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

K-2 (submarine). Lieut. Edgar M. Williams. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

K-5 (submarine). Lieut. Ronan C. Grady. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

K-6 (submarine). Lieut. Claudius R. Hyatt. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Fifth Division.

Send mail for vessels of this division to New London, Conn.

Lieut. Comdr. David F. Boyd, Commander.

BUSHNELL (tender). Lieut. Comdr. David F. Boyd. At New London, Conn.

L-1 (submarine). Lieut. George A. Rood. At New London, Conn.

L-3 (submarine). Lieut. Deupree J. Friedell. At New London, Conn.

L-4 (submarine). Lieut. Lewis Hancock. At New London, Conn.

MINING AND MINE SWEEPING DIVISION.

Comdr. Reginald R. Belknap, Commander.

SAN FRANCISCO (mine depot ship). Comdr. Arthur MacArthur. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail there.

BALTIMORE (mine depot ship). (Flagship of division commander.) Comdr. Frank H. Clark. At Gloucester, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DUBUQUE (mine training ship). Lieut. Comdr. Thomas L. Johnson. At Gloucester, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

LEBANON (ammunition ship). Chief Btsn. Harry N. Huxford. At Gloucester, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ONTARIO (tender). Chief Btsn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At Gloucester, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PATAPSCO (tender). Chief Btsn. Robert Rohane. At Gloucester, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PATUXENT (tender). Chief Btsn. Christopher Murray. At Gloucester, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SONOMA (tender). Lieut. Edmund S. R. Brandt. At Gloucester, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

AUXILIARY DIVISION.

Rear Admiral Charles F. Pond, Commander.

VESTAL (repair ship). (Flagship of Division Commander.) Comdr. Ernest L. Bennett. At Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ARETHUSA (fuel ship, merchant complement). Richard Werner, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CELTIC (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Wilbert Smith. En route to West Indian waters. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CULGOA (supply ship). Lieut. John Grady. At the navy yard, New York, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CYCLOPS (fuel ship, merchant complement). George Worley, master. At Eastport, Me. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

JUPITER (fuel ship). Lieut. Comdr. Clarence S. Kempff. At the navy yard, New York, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

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NEPTUNE (fuel ship). Lieut. Comdr. Louis Shane. Cruising in Haitian waters. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ORION (fuel ship, merchant complement). Fred E. Horton, master. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PROMETHEUS, repair ship, 4(a). Comdr. Franklin D. Karns. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SOLACE (hospital ship). Med. Insp. Robert M. Kennedy. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ATLANTIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral James M. Helm, Commander-in-Chief.

ALABAMA, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Helm.) Comdr. J. F. Carter. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

CHESTER, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b). Lieut. Cortland C. Baughman. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

CHICAGO, cruiser—second class, 14(a), 9(b). Lieut. Emory F. Clement. At Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

CONNECTICUT, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Edward H. Durell. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

GEORGIA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). (Trophy ship, gunnery, 1915.) Comdr. G. L. P. Stone. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

ILLINOIS, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). Comdr. Frederick A. Traut. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

KEARSARGE, battleship—second line, 26(a), 4(b). Comdr. Louis R. de Steiguer. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

LOUISIANA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. George F. Cooper. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

MAINE, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Comdr. Pope Washington. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

NEW JERSEY, battleship—second line, 24(a), 15(b). Capt. Henry A. Wiley. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

NORTH DAKOTA, battleship—first line, 2

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TRUXTUN (destroyer). Lieut. Daniel J. Callaghan. At San Diego, Cal.

First Submarine Division.

Lieut. Francis W. Scanland, Commander.

INTREPID (barracks ship). At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

F-1 (submarine). In ordinary at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

F-2 (submarine). In ordinary at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

F-3 (submarine). Lieut. Francis W. Scanland. In ordinary at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Second Submarine Division.

Lieut. William B. Howe, Commander.

CHEYENNE (tender). Lieut. William B. Howe. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

H-1 (submarine). Lieut. George A. Trever. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

H-2 (submarine). Lieut. Frederick C. Sherman. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

H-3 (submarine). Lieut. Harry R. Bogusch. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

Third Submarine Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Thomas C. Hart, Commander.

ALERT (tender). Lieut. Frank J. Lowry. At Honolulu, H.T.

K-8 (submarine). Lieut. Norman L. Kirk. At Honolulu, H.T.

K-4 (submarine). Lieut. James P. Olding. At Honolulu, H.T.

K-7 (submarine). Lieut. Howard D. Bode. At Honolulu, H.T.

K-8 (submarine) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1915). Lieut. John W. Lewis. At Honolulu, H.T.

PACIFIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral William F. Fullam, Commander-in-Chief.

PITTSBURGH, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Fullam.) Lieut. Comdr. Austin Kautz. At San Diego, Cal. Address there.

COLORADO, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Lieut. Sam C. Loomis. At San Diego, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

MARYLAND, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Lieut. H. Brown. En route to San Francisco, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

NEW ORLEANS, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Lieut. Bruce L. Canaga. At Seattle, Wash. Address there.

OREGON, battleship—second line, 12(a), 16(b). Comdr. George W. Williams. At San Francisco, Cal. The Oregon is assigned to duty with the California Naval Militia.

PERRY (destroyer). (Trophy ship, engineering, 1915.) Lieut. J. H. Taylor. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

SARATOGA, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 12(b). Lieut. Herbert O. Roessch. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

SOUTH DAKOTA, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Comdr. Charles M. Tozer. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

ST. LOUIS, cruiser—third class, 14(a), 22(b). Lieut. Comdr. Victor S. Houston. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

WEST VIRGINIA, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Lieut. W. D. Greetham. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

ASIATIC FLEET.

Admiral Albert G. Winterhalter, Commander-in-Chief.

Address mail for vessels of the Asiatic Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

FIRST DIVISION.

BROOKLYN, cruiser, first class, 20(a), 12(b). (Flagship of Admiral Winterhalter.) Comdr. George C. Day. At Shanghai, China.

CINCINNATI, cruiser—third class, 11(a), 6(b). Comdr. Christopher E. Fewell. At Shanghai, China.

GALVESTON, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). (Trophy ship, gunnery, 1915.) Comdr. Edward S. Kellogg. At Manila, P.I.

SECOND DIVISION.

Comdr. William D. Brotherton, Commander.

ELCANO, gunboat, 4(a). Lieut. Comdr. Lewis Coxe. At Amoy, China.

HELENA, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Comdr. William D. Brotherton. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

MONOCACY, gunboat, 2(b). Lieut. Andrew F. Carter. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

PALOS, gunboat, 4(b). Lieut. Harvey Delano. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

QUIROS, gunboat, 4(b). Lieut. Burton A. Strait. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

SAMAR, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Samuel W. King. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

VILLALOBOS, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Nelson H. Goss. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

THIRD DIVISION.

PAMPANGA, gunboat, 6(b). Ensign Julian B. Timberlake. At Canton, China.

WILMINGTON, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Comdr. Francis L. Chadwick. At Shanghai, China.

TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Lieut. Comdr. Paul Foley, Commander.

MOHICAN (stationary tender). (Flotilla flagship.) Chief Btsn. Owen T. Hurdle. At the submarine base, naval station, Cavite, P.I.

FIRST SUBMARINE DIVISION.

Lieut. Miles P. Refo, Division Commander.

MONADNOCK, tender, 6(a), 5(b). Lieut. Miles P. Refo. Operating in Manilla Bay.

A-2 (submarine). Lieut. Charles A. Lockwood. Manilla Bay.

A-3 (submarine). Ensign Edwin T. Short. Manilla Bay.

A-4 (submarine). Ensign Stuart E. Bray. Manilla Bay.

A-5 (submarine). Ensign Albert H. Rooks. Manilla Bay.

A-6 (submarine). Ensign Paul Fitzsimons. Manilla Bay.

A-7 (submarine). Ensign Hartwell C. Davis. Manilla Bay.

B-1 (submarine). Lieut. Charles A. Lockwood, Jr. Manilla Bay.

B-2 (submarine). Lieut. Sherwood Pickering. Manilla Bay.

B-3 (submarine). Ensign Solomon H. Geer. Manilla Bay.

FIRST DESTROYER DIVISION.

ABAREND (fuel ship acting as tender), merchant complement.

EDWARD O. JONES, master. At Manilla, P.I.

DALE (destroyer). Lieut. C. M. McGill. At Manilla, P.I.

BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). Lieut. Arthur A. Garcelon, Jr. At Manilla, P.I.

BARRY (destroyer). Lieut. William F. Amsden. At Manilla, P.I.

CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Lieut. W. E. Reno. At Olongapo, P.I.

DECATUR (destroyer). Lieut. Wilfred E. Clarke. At Manila, P.I.

AUXILIARIES.

AJAX, fuel ship, merchant complement. Robert B. Powers master. At Shanghai, China.

MONTEREY, monitor, 4(a), 6(b). Lieut. David A. Scott.

PIASCATAQUA (tender). Chief Btsn. William Derrington. At the naval station, Guam.

WOMPATUCK (tug). Chief Btsn. James Glass. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

AMPHITRITE, monitor, 6(a), 2(b). Chief Btsn. Gustav Dendendorf. At New Haven, Conn. Send mail to New Haven.

CÆSAR, fuel ship, merchant complement. Isaac F. Shurleff, master. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

EAGLE (converted yacht). Lieut. Aubrey K. Shoup. At Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

FARRAGUT (torpedo boat). Lieut. Merritt Hodson. The Farragut is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the California Naval Militia. At San Pedro, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

FORTUNE (tug). Lieut. Arthur K. Atkins. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

G-3 (submarine). Lieut. Felix X. Gygax. At Bridgeport, Conn. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

HANCOCK, transport, 8(b). Comdr. Edwin T. Pollock. At San Domingo, City, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

HANNIBAL (surveying ship). Comdr. George N. Hayward, retired. Surveying off the Atlantic coast of Central America. Send mail in care of P.M., New Orleans, La.

HECTOR, fuel ship, merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. En route to Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

JASON, fuel ship, merchant complement. Henry T. Meriwether, master. En route to Cristobal, Canal Zone. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MARBLEHEAD, cruiser—third class, 8(a), 4(b). Lieut. Edison E. Scranton, retired. At Portland, Ore.

MARS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Albert B. Randall, master. At San Diego, Cal. Send mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

MAYFLOWER, gunboat, 6(b). (Trophy ship, gunnery, 1915.) Lieut. Comdr. Robert L. Berry. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C.

MONTGOMERY, cruiser—third class, 7(a), 2(b). Chief Gunner Hugh Sinclair. The Montgomery is assigned to duty with the Maryland Naval Militia. The Montgomery is at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., under repair. Address there.

NASHVILLE, gunboat, 8(a), 6(b). Lieut. Paul E. Speicher. In ordinary at the naval station, New Orleans, La. Address there.

NEREUS (fuel ship), merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. En route to Honolulu, H.T. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

PADUCAH, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Lieut. Comdr. Henry L. Wyman. Surveying off the South coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

STERLING (fuel ship) (merchant complement). Lieut. Comdr. Hayne Ellis in temporary command. At Genoa, Italy. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SYLPH, converted yacht. Lieut. Joel W. Bunkley. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TACOMA, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Lieut. August C. Wilhelm. In reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. The Tacoma is the receiving ship at Boston.

VESUVIUS (torpedo experimental ship). 1(b). At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

WICKSBURG, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Chief Btsn. Frederick R. Hazard. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

VULCAN, fuel ship, merchant complement. David A. McBain, master. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

[Note.—We omit the Tugs in Commission, Vessels of the Public Marine Schools, Receiving and Station Ships, Fish Commission Vessels, Torpedo Vessels in Ordinary, Tugs, Vessels Out of Commission and Naval Militia Vessels this week. The only change this week is that the station ship Supply has returned to Guam.]

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. GEORGE BARNETT COMMANDANT.

Col. Charles H. Lauchheimer, Adj't. and Inspr.; Col. Charles L. McCawley, Q.M.; Col. George Richards, Paymr.; Col. John A. Lejeune, Assistant to Commandant; Capts. Thomas Holcomb, Jr., and Earl H. Ellis, Aids.

Capt. Davis B. Wills, A.P.M., in charge of A.P.M. Office, New York, N.Y.

Lieut. Col. Cyrus S. Radford, Depot Q.M., Philadelphia, Pa.

Lieut. Col. Henry O. Haines, A.A. and I. Asst. Adj't. and Inspr.'s Office; Major Hugh Matthews, A.Q.M., Depot Q.M.; Major William G. Powell, A.P.M., Asst. Paymr.'s Office, all San Francisco, Cal.; Major Norman G. Burton, A.Q.M., Depot Q.M., Cavite, P.I.

1st Brigade, Col. L. W. T. Waller, commanding; Brig. Hqrs. and 3d Co., Port-au-Prince, Haiti.

Artillery Battin., 1st, 9th, 13th Cos., Major R. H. Dunlap, commanding.

1st Regt., 4th, 5th, 6th, 11th, 19th, 22d Cos., Col. Eli K. Cole, commanding.

2d Regt., 7th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 20th, 23d Cos., Col. Theodore P. Kane, commanding.

4th Regt., 8th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 31st, 32d, 34th Cos., Col. Joseph H. Pendleton.

Marine detachments, U.S.S. Louisiana, New Jersey, Rhode Island.

Note.—Above organizations stationed at various places in Haiti and Santo Domingo.

In the table below, the names given are those of officers in command in each case. N.C.O. indicates non-commissioned officer in charge. Abbreviations: M. Bks., marine barracks; M. Det., marine detachment; N. Yd., navy yard; N. Sta., naval station.

Garrisoned Posts.

In alphabetical order of places named.

M. Bks., N. Acad., Annapolis, Md., Capt. John W. Wadeigh.

M. Bks., N. Yd., Boston, Mass., Capt. Harry O. Smith.

M. Bks., N. Hospital, Boston, Mass., N.C.O.

M. Bks., N. Sta., Cavite, P.I., Capt. Rush R. Wallace.

M. Bks., N. Yd., Charleston, S.C., 1st Lt. Ross S. Kingsbury Secor.

M. Bks., N. Sta., Guam, 40th, 41st, 42d Cos., Major Randolph C. Berkley.

M. Bks., N. Sta., Guantanomo, Cuba, Capt. Douglas C. Mc Dougal (temporary duty 1st Brigade, Haiti).

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M. Bks., N. Sta., Hawaii, Capt. Thomas M. Clinton.

M. Det., N. Proving Grds., Indian Head, Md., 21st Co., 2d Lieut. Harold C. Pierce.

M. Det., Naval Magazine, Iona Island, N.Y., N.C.O.

M. Bks., N. Sta., Key West, Fla., Capt. Clifford P. Meyer.

M. Det., N. Hosp., Las Animas, Colo., N.O.O.

M. Bks., N. Yd., Mare Island, Cal., 30th, 33d Cos., Col. Lincoln Karmann.

N. Prison, N. Yd., Mare Island, Cal., Capt. Paul E. Chamberlin.

M. Bks., N. Sta., New Orleans, La., Capt. Richard M. Cutts.

M. Bks., N. Yd., New York, N.Y., Capt. James T. Bootea.

M. Det., American Legation, Managua, Nicaragua, Capt. Hamilton D. South.

M. Bks., N. Yd., Norfolk, Va., Col. James E. Mahoney.

M. Det., N. Hosp., Norfolk, Va., N.C.O.

M. Bks., N. Sta., Olongapo, P.I., Capt. Theodore E. Backstrom.

M. Det., American Legation, Peking, China, 28th, 39th Cos., Lieut. Col. Wendell C. Neville.

M. Bks., Aeromatic Station, Pensacola, Fla., Capt. Edward B. Cole.

Aviation Section, Aeromatic Station, Pensacola, Fla., 1st Lieut. Francis T. Evans.

M. Bks., N. Yd., Philadelphia, Pa., 2d Co., Capt. Logan Feland.

M. Bks., Port Royal, S.C., Capt. Elias R. Beadle.

M. Bks., N. Yd., Portsmouth, N.H., Capt. James McE. Huey.

N. Prison, N. Yd., Portsmouth, N.H., Lieut. Col. Albertus W. Catlin.

M. Bks., N. Yd., Puget Sound, Wash., Col. C. M. Perkins.

M. Bks., San Diego, Cal., 2d Lieut. Selden B. Kennedy.

M. Bks., Washington, D.C., Col. Charles A. Doyen.

M. Det., N. Hosp., Washington, D.C., N.C.O.

M. Bks., N. Yd., Washington, D.C., Capt. Thomas H. Brown.

M.C.R.R., Winthrop, Md., Major George C. Reid.

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